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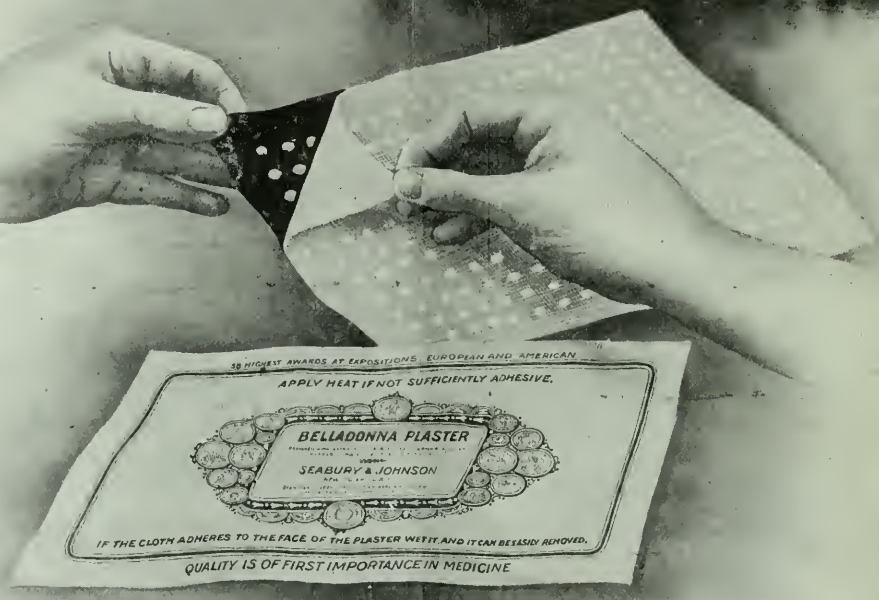
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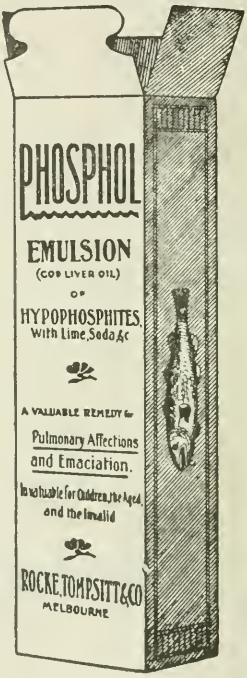

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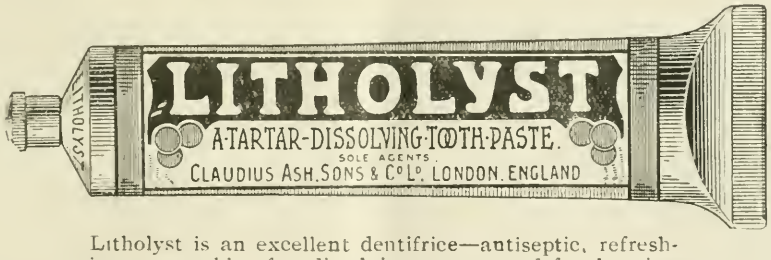

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 337. JANUARY 20TH, 1914. Vol. XXIX.

Articles.

Education for the Pharmacist.

By Mr. Henry Watters.

(*From the "Canadian Druggist."*)

In facing the problem of education for the pharmacist, one is bound to keep in view the special function to be fulfilled, and the factors entering into the intellectual structure contemplated. Instead of beginning with fundamentals, our purpose may be better served by a consideration of the completed intellectual structure involved in our quest, and try to locate the qualifications which go to make up its representative type, the practical pharmacist.

It may be as well to clear the air of all ambiguity by defining just what we mean by a pharmacist. As a contribution to this feature of our subject, we may as well say we have no place in our discussion for the branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association of druggists referred to by Richard T. Hessing, in an article, "Pharmacist versus Plumber," in the May number of *The Journal*, in which he quotes a brother druggist from Canada as saying: "I do not cater to the prescription business; it does not pay at the prices we get, and the time required to

compound them. I can do more business and make more profit by keeping my clerks busy selling merchandise and my own make of goods."

That particular druggist could doubtless meet the highest test we might demand as to his qualifications as a pharmacist, but these qualifications and the scientific training involved in their acquirement might just as well have been dispensed with if his ideal be simply a distributor of merchandise. Only the crudest elementary education, associated with a modicum of horse sense, would be required to fit one for the duties of that sort of service.

The type we should have in our thoughts when we consider plans of education for the pharmacist is rather to be found in the intellectual character trained and fitted to understand the phraseology and significance of our modern authorities on the characters and properties of natural drugs, and qualified to prepare them in the most potent and acceptable forms for administration. Let us take our official British Pharmacopoeia and scan the contents to extract from its specifications the peculiarity of scientific equipment needed to fit one to master its requirements.

A glance at the names of the compilers entrusted with the preparation of its contents is evidence of the advanced scientific ability applied to it, and, as well, an intimation of the responsibility resting on those who aspire to interpret its meaning, and apply its store of skilled technical specifications to the elaboration of worthy exhibits of medicinal products. This is peculiarly the art of the pharmaceutical chemist. This art is but the culmination and concentration of the scientific laws and doctrines of physics, chemistry, microscopy and botany, applied to the natural drug substances which go to make up the elements of Materia Medica. From this it becomes apparent that something more than a superficial acquaintance with elementary chemistry and physics is necessary if our pharmacist is to be competent to fulfil the function allotted to him. One sometimes hears the views expressed that botany and microscopy are of no use to the druggist, and that, therefore, too much time is devoted to these subjects in our teaching colleges of pharmacy. If it be necessary to take this view seriously and attack it logically, we have only to ask our opponent of advanced scientific education for the pharmacist, how one is to understand the descriptions of characteristics in the identification of vegetable drugs as provided by our pharmacopoeia and other recognised standards of pharmacology. What applies to botany is true with greatly added force to the science of physics and chemistry. These subjects being the fundamental bases of all natural science, as well as all the acquired arts, should be the substantial foundation for every pursuit in life, and the indispensable equipment of every pharmacist. It is not too sweeping an assertion to maintain that with a sufficient outfit of the science of physics and chemistry there is positively no problem confronting the pharmacist in the treatment of medicinal substances in their relationship to pharmacy which cannot be solved.

A review of the successive issues of our British Pharmacopœia reveals the illuminating fact of an ever-advancing scientific tendency. To compare the edition of, say, 1867 or 1885 with that of 1898 is to note this progressive acceptance of scientific standards as the guide in the compilation of the official authority, and we have every reason to look for a still higher scientific character in the edition shortly to appear. In the face of this unassailable evidence of the scientific accomplishment demanded by the specialist who would aspire to be the custodian of professional pharmacy, it becomes the manifest duty of those charged with the oversight of pharmaceutical education to provide the fullest and most complete system of instruction, having regard to the function to be fulfilled.

We have been up to the present dealing with only the finished product or structure, and the requirements associated with the functions demanded in relationship to professional pharmacy. Evidently our obligation to the cause of pharmaceutical education does not rest with this aspect of the problem alone. If we are to select candidates for this high function with a view to fitness to undertake the advanced instruction involved, the test of admission must necessarily be adjusted to this end. If the problems of advanced chemistry and physics demand familiarity with the processes of algebraic solution this subject must take a

prominent place in the preparation for the duties contemplated. If Latin is essential to thorough understanding of the language of science it cannot well be excluded from the preliminary test.

It should be noted that the more serious students of educational methods approve the elimination of the unfit at the earliest stage of educational progression, rather than at the later qualifying test for professional activities. This would appear to have much to commend it, and should find application in the preliminary examination for pharmacy. One is accustomed to be told that it is likely to operate harshly on some aspirants to the ranks of pharmacy to place the entrance test as high as has been believed necessary by the inclusion of advanced algebra and Latin. To this it may be replied that it doesn't carry much weight, as the character or temperament that finds an obstacle in the examination test demanded would find an obstacle in any circumstance in life requiring the exercise of determined will and application. It is really the lowest qualification that should be permitted, having in view the conditions of the problem. It would not be too exacting nor unnecessarily high a standard to require university matriculation as approved by the official educational bodies of the various provinces.

So much for the purely scientific side of the pharmacist's education, or rather, that much of it required to prepare one for the legal test of fitness to be entrusted with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. If the sole function of the pharmacist were to prepare and compound medicines we might properly take leave of our subject at this point.

Our pharmacist having created a distinctive function in the economic order as the provider of articles of merchandise more or less related to the hygienic care of the body, it becomes necessary to properly equip him for this function. In this intention we must provide sound instruction in the fundamental principles of all business transactions. A system of book-keeping suited to the requirements of the retail pharmacist, of a simple and practical kind, should form a necessary feature of this instruction. Not less necessary should be the urgent obligation inculcated to apply the approved system of book-keeping to every item of business of every day's undertakings as a guide and control to all successfully conducted businesses. The value of system in all the details of business should be prominently emphasised. Especially should the application of system to the computation of profits and the cost of doing business be forcibly taught and illustrated.

The teaching of modern psychology in its bearing on the potency of the trained and disciplined human will as a factor in the creation of business character leading to assured success should be part of the preparation of every student of pharmacy. It should find application not alone in the problems of salesmanship. It enters into every proposition regarding the purchase of stock as to its possibilities of meeting an ascertained want, or serving for the creation of desire for the goods. It prompts keen outlook on the tendencies of the age, and attracts to business advantage and reputation every passing condition touching in any degree the function of the pharmacist in ministering to the health and toilet needs of humanity. This service to humanity should be the ideal held before our students as the supreme ambition of the pharmacist. The assurance should at the same time be implanted in the minds of our students that, given this ideal of superior service, the material rewards cannot fail to be adequate and satisfactory. Our pharmacist must be imbued with the conviction that superior professional and mercantile accomplishments associated with sound fundamental business principles constitute an armament against which no freak peculiarities of merchandising or questionable ethical methods can prevail.

To sum up, the education essential to the student and at his command in all our teaching institutions of pharmacy should embrace a thorough equipment for professional pharmacy, and a sound training in all the principles and methods of scientific merchandising. It need be no part of the professional instruction to make bacteriologists, urinalysts, or analytical chemists. It must first and last make thorough pharmacists, fitted to undertake all the duties of a drug store, and competent to understand and practically meet every requirement of the medical profession. It must, in addition, make efficient business men armed with

all the equipment needed to meet every problem of merchandising. If our students are not provided with the educational preparation for the practical activities of life the reform of existing methods cannot too soon begin.

The Art of Prescribing.

The Prescriber for December contains some interesting editorial remarks on the alleged lost art of prescribing. These, says the *British and Colonial Druggist*, if not quite new, are worth repeating. While it is true that at the present time there are several factors militating against the true art of prescription-writing, *The Prescriber* cannot admit that the art is a lost one. It is possible, it observes, that many "panel doctors," having now to write out in Latin what hitherto they simply had to take from the shelf and put into a bottle, may find that the hand that once wrote prescriptions has lost its cunning, but this is only a temporary phase, and will soon be recovered from. The factors that are conspiring to reduce the value of the prescription, however, are more serious, and demand the consideration of the profession if the prescription is to retain its proper place in therapeutics. One of the foremost enemies of prescription writing is the rush and bustle of modern life. A man has to get through much in the twenty-four hours if he is to make a living. But that ought not to be an excuse for writing the name of a drug or of a proprietary remedy on any odd scrap of paper, and handing this to his patient. Such a practice simply plays into the patient's hands, for next time he will order the drug or proprietary article himself and save the doctor's fee. The use of the telephone has done much to save the physician the trouble of writing a prescription. When the prescription is telephoned to the pharmacist direct, the danger of error is reduced to a minimum; the latter will be careful to see that he has the message correct, and indeed, if the truth must be told, there are not a few medical men who can speak more plainly than they can write. But it need hardly be said that to telephone the name of a drug to the patient, with instructions how to use it, is fraught with the gravest danger—and yet we have known it done. A great deal more might be written on this subject, but we have said enough to indicate that the prescription, and with it its value in the treatment of disease, is in some danger of disappearing altogether. The art is not dead; it is merely asleep, and it lies with the profession to see that it does not oversleep itself.

British News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON,

19th December, 1913.

THE NEW B.P.

Some interesting particulars were given at the last meeting of the General Medical Council regarding the sales of the present B.P.: From May 26, 1913, to November 18, 1913, the number of copies sold by the publishers was 569. The total number of copies sold in the year beginning November 23, 1912, was 978. Up to the present time 45,598 copies of the Pharmacopœia, and 4522 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum have been sold. The progress made with the compilation of the new edition of the Pharmacopœia was indicated by the report of the committee, which stated that two further sections of the text of the new Pharmacopœia had been prepared by the editors, and had been submitted to the committee and to the several Committees of Reference. All the sections so prepared had been sent to press, and were at present in type, undergoing revision. It was hoped that the Appendix, and the concluding parts of the draft, would be ready for consideration early in the new year.

EADE'S PILLS.

On December 5, at the Cardiff County Court, the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society sued Fargher and Co. Ltd., of Caroline Street, Cardiff, for a penalty of £5, for having, on October 11 last, kept open shop for the retailing, dispensing and compounding of poison, to wit, colchicine, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, contained in and forming part of the ingredients of a compound sold as "Eade's Gout and Rheumatic Pills." William Storks, an unqualified assistant in the employ of the company, was also sued

for selling the pills in question. On the case being called, it was announced that defendants had consented to judgment, and upon the application of counsel for the defendants, the court entered judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs, including the expenses of the witnesses who were in attendance.

A CALL TO DUTY.

A discussion recently took place at Edinburgh on the question "Whether membership of the Pharmaceutical Society should be compulsory?" A corespondent to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* paraphrases that query thus—Whether membership of the Society should not be recognised as the duty of every registered chemist, in fulfilment of a debt due to himself and to the Society to which he owes his social and professional position, and from which he derives innumerable benefits, whether he recognises the fact or not? Without enlarging upon the subject, as an old member, he suggests that it would be wiser at once on becoming registered chemists to throw in allegiance as members of the Society, and thus become eligible to take a position on the Council, where a personal influence could be brought to bear in extending, and quite possibly improving, the further development of the Society, rather than remaining isolated individuals without any official status or influence.

PRESCRIPTION FOR MIXTURE.

On November 18, at the Bootle Police Court, Messrs. Boots, cash chemists, were summoned for selling a certain compounded drug which was not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demands of the purchaser.

The case was brought under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. By means of a prescription presented at defendant's shop, the Inspector obtained a compounded drug through an agent who called at the shop, and was told by the assistant behind the counter to call back in half an hour, when the prescription would be made up. The agent called in that time, and was handed a bottle of medicine, which she gave to the inspector. A sample was forwarded to the public analyst, who reported that there was a deficiency of 25 per cent. of potassium iodide and 33 per cent. of aromatic spirit of ammonia. For the defence it was contended that this was a case where they had an experienced and fully qualified man in charge of the shop, and this man had instructions to fulfil all prescriptions to the letter and spirit. When it was found that the prescription was not up to the standard the man was suspended. The managing director of the company said he could not imagine how the man could have made the mistake, unless he was careless. He might have guessed at the measure. The Chairman said the Bench felt that the public must be protected. A mistake had been made, and a fine of £5 and costs, including the analyst's fee, would be imposed.

DIACHYLON.

The question whether diachylon should be scheduled as a poison has been raised by Dr. Arthur S. Hall, of Sheffield, in a paper read before the Section of Forensic Medicine of the International Congress of Medicine. The practice of taking the drug as an abortifacient had enormously increased in recent years among the ignorant classes, with the consequent enormous increase in lead-poisoning. Moreover, many women not actually pregnant were alleged to take the drug to avoid pregnancy. The knowledge that plumbism killed the fœtus, however, was comparatively rare, and most of the women knew nothing beyond the name "diachylon." Dr. Hall expressed the opinion that the scheduling of the drug would have the desired effect of preventing the illicit traffic in the drug.

UNIONISTS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Speaking at a public meeting at Norwich on November 13, Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, stated that Lord Lansdowne and he had appointed a competent committee to study the National Insurance Acts and its effects, and he assured the audience that the position was far worse than any of them imagined. Many of the great friendly societies were drifting rapidly into insolvency, but the worst effect was upon the character of the people. The defects of the Act were so radical that they could not be cured by any patchwork such as the amending Bill of last session. If the opportunity were given to the Unionist Party they would appoint a non-party committee to examine, not only into the work-

ing of the Act, but into its whole principle, and this committee would consider whether it was in the interest of the nation even yet to turn the Insurance Act into a voluntary system. Mr. Churchill, on behalf of the Government, in reply to Mr. Law's speech, said that no greater administrative achievement ever stood to the credit of the Civil Service of any country than the establishment in a few months of a tremendous universal system of National Insurance. In his opinion, the voluntary system could never meet the needs of those who most needed help.

GENERAL NEWS.

Boots, cash chemists, now own over 500 retail shops in Great Britain.

The death is reported of Mr. William Dillworth Howard, who was for over fifty years a partner in the firm of Howards and Sons. He was the eldest son of John Eliot Howard, F.R.S.

If at any time the Pharmacy Acts should be amended, says the *Lancet*, in a recent issue, in such a way as to create a group of poisons to be sold only on the order of a medical practitioner, cocaine is obviously a substance which should be included in the group.

The Southwark coroner held an inquiry recently concerning the death of a boy, aged 10 years, who died from poisoning. The father stated that the deceased took a lemonade bottle containing caustic soda from the mantelpiece and drank some of the contents. In returning a verdict of "Accidental death," the jury condemned the practice of keeping dangerous poisons in mineral water bottles.

Dr. W. T. Butcher, at the meeting of the Blackpool Insurance Committee, said that a most cordial feeling existed between the doctors, the chemists, and the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee. He wished to take that opportunity of assuring the Committee that they had full confidence in the chemists, who had most loyally and faithfully carried out the terms of their agreement in regard to the quality of the drugs supplied, the courtesy shown to the insured persons, and the promptitude with which they dispensed the prescriptions.

For selling cocaine snuff not properly labelled, a "company pharmacy" was on November 26 fined 20s., with costs. The snuff contained more than 1 per cent. of coca alkaloids, namely, 2.34 grains of cocaine, and it was not labelled "Poison," as required by the Act. On some points of law which were raised the magistrate agreed to state a case.

American Notes.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire insurance companies dealing with pharmacists only are increasing in popularity in the States. Such companies, formed by druggists, are proving very successful in Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and other States. The same premiums are charged as those collected as by the old insurance companies, but at the end of the year a dividend is declared, and this often amounts to from 25 to 50 per cent. of the yearly premium.

THE DRUG HABIT IN CANADA.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association is doing good work in endeavouring to eliminate the indiscriminate sale of habit-forming drugs. The trouble is that a few pharmacists are willing to sacrifice their reputation and the tradition of the craft for mere gain. The same may be said of the medical profession. It is just as impossible for the Medical Association to govern the practice of every individual doctor as it is for the Pharmaceutical Association to deal with every individual sale of habit-forming drugs. But, generally speaking, both bodies are doing good work, and pharmacists are co-operating with physicians in regulating the traffic as far as is possible.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE TO PREVENT MISTAKES WITH BICHLORIDE TABLETS.

At the suggestion of the Health Commissioner of New York, the Pharmaceutical Conference has drafted a bill intended to safeguard the public against mistakes in the use of mercury bichloride tablets. The following is the main clause:—"On and after the — day of December, 1913, no tablets, lozenges, pills or capsules containing more than one-tenth grain each of bichloride of mercury, otherwise known as corrosive sublimate, shall be sold, offered for sale, given away, or dispensed by any person in the city of New York, unless they be of

a distinctly blue colour, and shall be sold, offered for sale or given away only in sealed containers of coloured glass and conspicuously labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poison" in red letters, and such sales or gifts shall conform in all respects to the provisions of the public health law." The conference discussed the advisability of incorporating in the ordinance provisions regarding the shape of tablet, etc., but upon deliberation it was decided to omit them. While the commissioner approved the draft, he stated that he would have preferred to have requirements as to the shape of tablets and the character of the container incorporated in the bill. He pointed out that such a bill would serve as a guide to Congress in similar legislation for national needs. Another recommendation was that each tablet should be separately wrapped in paper.

Anomalies of Suicide.

Under the above heading, an interesting article appears in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. Quoting from statistics, the writer states that while the death rate from each of the contagious diseases is decreasing, that from suicide is steadily increasing. In the United States the average suicide-rate for the five years from 1908 to 1912 was 20.2 per hundred thousand of population, while the average for the years 1893-1897 was only 15.7. The geographical distribution of suicide in America is somewhat surprising. The ostensible cause of suicidal inclinations is misery, and one would, therefore, expect the highest rate in the largest cities. This is not the case, however, for the highest death rates from suicide occur in California and the lowest in the oldest-settled districts of New England and the South, the West and Middle West coming between. Chicago has a higher rate than New York, St. Louis a higher than Chicago, and San Francisco the highest of all, though the comparative populations of these cities place them exactly in the reverse order. This seems to indicate that life in an unsettled region increases the temptation to suicide, though the greater heat of the Western summer is doubtless a factor making for an increase of insanity. In this connection it is pointed out that most suicides occur in June and July, and fewest in December, despite the presumption that there would naturally be more pessimism in the depressing weather. Another apparent anomaly is that the highest suicide rate does not occur among the poor, but among the well-to-do. This means that more suicides occur among brain workers than among manual workers, which is, of course, to be expected. Finally, the writer lays stress on the phenomenon of imitation in suicide to which attention has often been called in connection with the poisoning records of other countries.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Burnside (nee Edith Edwards).—On the 9th December, at Sailors' Gully-road, Eaglehawk, to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Burnside—a son (Kennedy Byron).

Cossar.—On the 19th November, at Allendale private hospital, the wife of D. A. Cossar, Hawthorn—a son.

MARRIAGE.

Smart-Cullen.—At the Church of England, Balwyn, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Roscoe Wilson, James Smart, eldest son of the late George Smart, Edinburgh, Scotland, to Nellie Cullen (nee Aumont), daughter of the late Louis Philip Aumont, Chemist, Collingwood. Home papers please copy."

DEATHS.

Fryer.—On the 19th January, at South Yarra, Frederick Lorenzo, chemist, sixth son of John Norris and Hester Ann Fryer, aged 24 years.

Jones.—On the 9th January, at Leamington, Ararat, James Nelson Jones, in his 89th year, a colonist of 65 years.

NOTICE RE PATENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Patentee of Australian Letters Patent No. 18719/1910, dated the 20th November, 1909, for "Improved manufacture of a cleansing fluid for use as a sheep dip, or for disinfecting, or like purposes," is prepared to satisfy any demands and all requirements of the public respecting the said invention.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS obtainable from EDWARD WATERS AND SONS, Patent Attorneys, 414-418 Collins-street, Melbourne; and 7 Moore-street, Sydney.

The Australasian
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NOTICES.

Jan. 20-21.—Interstate Cricket and Bowling Matches, South Melbourne Cricket Ground.

21.—P.D.L. Directors, 10.30 a.m.

28.—Entries for College Session close P.A.T.A. Meeting, Sargent's Cafe, 8.30 p.m.

February 2.—Opening of College of Pharmacy Session, 1914.

2.—Meeting of Federal Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee in Sydney.

3.—Tutorial Classes commence 8.30 p.m. Conference with B.M.A., Sydney.

4.—Conference of Pharmacy Boards.

10.—Council Meeting Pharmaceutical Society, 11 a.m.

11.—Pharmacy Board Meeting, 11 a.m.

12.—Metropolitan Association Central Committee, 10 a.m.

18.—P.D.L. Directors, 10.30 a.m.

Editorial.

Rights and Privileges of Pharmacists.

It is regrettable that when Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson was taking evidence as a Royal Commission on Uniform Standards for Foods and Drugs in the various States his attention was not drawn to a very important case decided on by the Supreme Court of Western Australia on the rights and privileges of pharmacists.

We believe that had the judgment in this case been produced as evidence the report of the Royal Commissioner would of necessity have been considerably modified. Dr. Thompson, in his report, says: "Pharmacists have no right to prescribe other than that enjoyed by every citizen and exercised by each person at his proper risk. The nature of the pharmacists' business leads to their being asked to prescribe rather frequently, and they are, doubtless, often unable to avoid doing so. . . . The pharmacist's alleged right to prescribe does not exist except under the limits of the common law."

The Victorian pharmaceutical witnesses certainly did refer Dr. Thompson to the conservation of the rights and privileges of registered pharmaceutical chemists as embodied in the various Medical Acts, but notwithstanding this the Commissioner adhered to his opinion that these rights only existed under the common law.

In view of the attitude taken up by the Royal Commissioner, it is interesting to refer to the important judicial pronouncement alluded to above. Briefly, a chemist named Bingemann was charged with a breach of the Medical Act in advising the use of an eye lotion to a person named Thompson. The defence was that the defendant as a registered pharmaceutical chemist was quite within his rights in treating minor ailments, and that in doing so he was only, in the words of the latter part of Section 23 of the Act, following the lawful business or occupation of a chemist or druggist. The magistrate, however, while admitting that a

chemist had always the right to render "first aid" in all cases of urgency, held that in examining Thompson's eye, and then prescribing for it, he had practised medicine within the meaning of the Act, and further, that in all cases where a chemist diagnosed a case in any shape or form, he overstepped the line of lawful business or occupation of a chemist.

The case was taken on appeal to the Supreme Court, and in delivering judgment Mr. Justice Hensman clearly showed that such a reading of the Act was entirely unwarranted, and was contrary to the evident intention of the Legislature by which it was enacted. The words of the Act were, he said, to the effect that from and after the passing of the Act no person other than a medical practitioner should be entitled to practice medicine or surgery in all or any of its branches, provided that nothing in this section should prejudice or affect the lawful business or occupation of a chemist or druggist or of a pharmaceutical chemist. He was consequently compelled to take the view that the Legislature obviously meant that there should be no interference with that which chemists were then lawfully doing; and he found that, as a matter of fact, for many years chemists and druggists had been in the habit of doing what the appellant did in this case. It must, he added, be obvious that the Act could not be so strictly construed that a chemist was never to prescribe or to perform the functions of surgery; and no representative of pharmacy could have illustrated this position more clearly or sympathetically than did his Honour. In the case, for instance, of a person supposed to have taken poison, or in cases of accidents in the streets, it would be contrary to reason if the chemist were not justified in exercising his mind as to what should be done at the moment. And his Honour supplied the further cogent argument that it was to the advantage of the public that chemists should have a considerable amount of latitude in this respect. A doctor, said his Honour, was ambulatory, and could move about; while the chemist was stationary, and it was useful for persons to know where they could go in cases of emergency. Mr. Justice Parker and Mr. Justice Moorhead fully concurred in Mr. Justice Hensman's remarks. For years before the passing of the Medical Act these minor offices were performed by chemists, and if there were any intention of the Legislature to curtail the practise of chemists in this respect provision would have been made for it in clear and distinct language.

Taking it as a whole, this decision of the Supreme Court is one of the most important and interesting legal deliverances on the vexed questions dealt with that has yet been given, and gives pharmacists the utmost degree of liberty in connection with counter prescribing, to which they consider themselves entitled, and beyond which it may be left to their good sense to take care that no step is ever taken.

We simply refer to this judgment because it is desirable to place on record the other side of the case. Happily the relations between the medical and pharmaceutical professions are improving each year. There is now a greater recognition on the part of both bodies of the respective legitimate spheres of influence. In some of the States pharmacists have voluntarily and willingly expressed their determination not to prescribe for cases of venereal disease. The reputable pharmacist never fails to advise his customers to seek medical advice except in the case of simple and minor ailments. He is far more conscientious in the performance of this duty than are the horde of charlatans and quacks in whom no compunction of conscience operates to advise a person afflicted with a desperate disease to seek the services of a qualified practitioner.

We doubt whether any Parliament would deprive a pharmacist of the right he has possessed from time immemorial to tender advice on minor ailments in his open shop. To attempt to do so would be, as Mr. Justice Moorehead said, to cause the general public to suffer to a very large extent. In nine cases out of ten they would become their own advisers. But, if both professions could unite in agreeing upon an acceptable Bill to put down charlatanry and fraud, it is possible that much might be done to put both the practice of medicine and pharmacy on a more satisfactory footing than it is at present, and so long as existing rights were conserved we believe that pharmacists throughout Australia would be both ready and willing to assist in promoting such legislation.

The Month.

Poisoning Statistics.

Particulars of the Inquests held at the City Morgue, Melbourne, during 1912 and 1913 in which deaths occurred from the taking of poison have been compiled by Constable Watson and are as follow:—

	1912	1913
Lysol	17	21
Phosphorus	1	1
Cyanide	4	6
Arsenic	2	1
Morphia	1	1
Strychnine	2	4
Spirits of Salts	1	1
Liniment	2	—
Caustic Soda	1	—
Coal Gas	1	—
Creosote	2	—
Mercury	1	—
Corrosive Poison	—	1
Formaldehyde	—	1
Methylated Spirits	—	1
Aconite & Belladonna	—	1
	35	39

Most of the Lysol cases occurred early in the year before the newspapers were asked to suppress the name of the poison in publishing reports of inquests.

Tariff Investigations.

In addition to the request for higher duties on corks, the Interstate Commission has been asked by interested parties to inquire into the tariff on a number of other articles of direct interest to pharmacists. Requests for higher duties have been made in regard to the following:—Perfumed spirits and bay rum, essences, spirituous preparations, tinctures, infusions, etc., medicated confectionery, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, medicinal extracts, juices, etc., perfumery, perfumed ammonia, toilet preparations, skin foods, refined lanoline, refined glycerine, and petroleum jelly. A reduction has been asked for in the case of refined anhydrous lanoline. . The various Pharmaceutical Societies will have some work to do in connection with the requests for higher duties. No time should be lost in sending in protests on the prescribed forms, and appointing persons who are prepared to give evidence before the Commission. It also seems desirable to place a request for lower duties on medicinal opium before the Commission. These are matters which require serious attention, otherwise prohibitive duties may be imposed to the detriment of the retail pharmacist and the public.

Growth of the Drug Trade.

Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Federal Statistician, has just issued a summary of the growth of a number of industries. Included in the report are the following figures relating to the imports and local production of drugs and medicines during the five years, 1908 to 1912:—

Year.	Free Imports. £	Dutiable Imports. £	Local Production. £
1908	988,788	340,500	578,347
1909	922,195	334,164	633,037
1910	982,371	412,775	749,071
1911	1,091,379	432,984	834,980
1912	1,157,198	492,020	880,040

The figures relating to drugs and medicines show a continuous improvement in the position of the local manufacturers, who have increased their output during the past four years by 52 per cent., while the imports of similar goods have increased by 24 per cent. only.

Friendly Society Statistics.

The 35th annual report of the Government Statist of Victoria for the year 1912 discloses that out of an estimated population of 1,375,081 there were 153,921 members of Friendly Societies. The annual income was £580,371, and the total funds amounted to £2,361,464. During the year 26,517 members received sick pay, or 22 per cent. of the total effective membership. The aggregate duration of sickness was 212,379 weeks, equal to 48 days per sick member, and the amount of sick pay disbursed was equivalent to £1/4/7 per effective member, and to £5/10/1 per claimant. The average rate of sick pay per week was 13/9. There are 5591 branches in the various Friendly Societies in Australasia, and about 100 members on the average in each branch, or a total of 560,618. As-

suming, says the Statist, that there are three additional persons participating on the average in the medical, sickness or funeral benefits, over 2,240,000 persons, or nearly 39 per cent. of the total population of Australasia, are connected directly with the societies, and share in the benefits conferred thereby. Regarding National Insurance, the Statist has a good deal to say. The actual cost of the British scheme has been much greater than anticipated. More stringent supervision is exercised over the societies. It is impossible to say whether any increase in membership would result if National Insurance became operative in Australia. Everything would depend on the terms of the Act. The societies would have much less freedom. Sickness in England had been greater than expected, and there had been much malingering. If National Insurance became effective in Australia, a Federal Friendly Societies Act would not be essential.

National Insurance.

What Pharmacists are Doing.

The *Australasian Medical Gazette*, of December 20, contained the following interesting notice of the Inter-State Conference on National Insurance held in Melbourne during November.

"An Inter-State Conference of Pharmacists was held in Melbourne last month in connection with the proposals now before the Federal Government to introduce a scheme of National Insurance, comprising medical benefits. On the evening of the second day of the Conference, the delegates conferred with representatives of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association. The latter included Drs. W. R. Boyd (President), R. H. Fetherston (Organising Secretary), Honman, Webb, Sutherland, Scott and Plowman, the chair being occupied by Mr. Buckhurst. After addresses by the Chairman and Messrs. Bailey and Towl, the question was thrown open for discussion, in which all the medical men present participated. Much useful information was gained on both sides, and there was a generally expressed opinion that the time had arrived for a closer working relationship between the two bodies. Dr. Plowman, as the "connecting link" between medicine and pharmacy, voiced these views, and the result of the discussion was a suggestion that a conference should be held between the Federal Council of the B.M.A. and the Pharmacists' Central Executive in Sydney in January, 1914. Carrying out suggestions made by Dr. Fetherston, it was also resolved to write to Dr. G. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Federal Council of the B.M.A., suggesting the desirability of a conference between the two bodies in Sydney in January next, and the various delegates were asked in the meantime to get into touch with the B.M.A. in their particular States.

Victorian Appeal Fund.

The following amounts have been received in response to the appeal of the Executive for funds to carry on the National Insurance campaign:—

	£	s	d
W. H. Fleay	1	1	0
E. H. Leete	1	1	0
A. H. Heath	1	1	0
A. L. J. Peters	0	10	6
R. A. Easton	0	15	0
G. M. Cole	1	0	0
E. V. J. Hughes	1	1	0
George Francis	1	1	0
E. L. Fisher	0	10	6
A. B. Rundle	2	2	6
A. W. McGibbony	1	0	0
J. W. Cochran	1	1	0
J. C. Pickford	1	1	0
W. McCall Say	1	1	0
W. G. Strover	1	1	0
W. H. Woodhouse	1	1	0
W. A. London	1	1	0
J. H. Goode	0	10	6
J. A. Anderson	1	1	0
J. McSwiney	1	1	0
T. A. Sayle	1	1	0
W. H. Cornell	1	1	0
T. A. Lakeland	1	1	0
J. Lacey	1	1	0
J. Garrick	1	1	0
Kathleen Hope	1	1	0
C. T. Skewes	0	10	6
Shaw and Aumont	1	1	0
F. G. Barnard	0	10	0
C. J. Gabriel	1	1	0
E. Daintree	1	1	0
H. W. Clarkson	2	2	0
F. W. Andrew	1	0	0
T. E. Cooper	0	10	6
A. M. Palmer and Co.	0	10	6
G. F. Attwood	1	0	0
C. Hembrow	0	10	6
Bowen and Co.	2	2	0
J. N. Molloy	2	2	0
F. N. Pleasance	1	1	0
A. E. Sayer	1	1	0
W. M. Jewkes	1	1	0
G. H. Bartleman	0	10	6
A. R. Bailey	1	1	0
F. Buckhurst	2	2	0
H. Davis	0	10	6
J. S. Black and Sons	1	1	0
H. J. Mewkill	3	3	0
R. McMullin	1	1	0
W. Thursfield	1	1	0
Hood and Co.	2	2	0
W. A. Gordon	1	1	0
	£57	5	0

Conference with the B.M.A.

Arrangements have now been concluded to hold a conference between the Federal Committee of the B.M.A. and representative pharmacists from the different States to discuss the question of National Insurance. The conference will be held in Sydney on Tuesday, February 3rd, at 10.30 a.m. At a special meeting of Western Australian pharmacists held at Perth on January 7th, it was decided to send Mr. A. L. Tilly and E. W. Mayhew as delegates. There was a unanimous expression of opinion that the conference was a very important one, and that all the States should be well represented. The Victorian delegates will be Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst and Towl, and Mr. Butchers will attend as general secretary. This is the first conference of a federal nature held between medical men and pharmacists, and it is hoped that the results will be satisfactory to both bodies. Messrs. Tilly and Mayhew left Fremantle on January 17 in order to reach Melbourne in time to confer with the Central Executive. Mr. J. W. Case will represent Queensland, and Mr. W. H. Porter, South Australia Mr. M. Rushton will probably come over from Hobart. The conference will be held at the B.M.A. rooms, Sydney.

The Pharmacist and National Health Insurance.

From the American Druggist.

In Germany every worker earning less than $500 a year—against an income limit of $800 in Great Britain—has to be insured against sickness. According to the last official statistics for the year 1911, there were in all 13,619,048 persons insured against sickness, which represents about one-fifth of the total population. The aggregate expenditure during that year for medical attendance amounted to $20,938,556, exclusive of the cost of hospital treatment ($12,830,465), so that the average cost of medical attendance came to $1.54 for each person insured. The drugs and appliances supplied to the insured represented an expenditure of $13,202,808, or an average expense of 97 cents per capita. Of these 97 cents, it is estimated that 44 cents represent the average sum spent per person insured for medicines supplied in pharmacies; this assumption would represent an income amounting to $5,092,381 for all the 6300 pharmacies in the German empire, which, if equally divided, would mean an average annual income from this source amounting to $937 for every business. These figures will show how important a business compulsory insurance has become to the German pharmacist, and indeed in every pharmacy dispensing on behalf of the insured now represents a very large proportion of the total prescription work done; in purely industrial districts, where the majority of the population is composed of insured persons, it naturally follows that almost the whole of the dispensing done falls within this class of work.

It cannot be denied that the introduction of compulsory insurance brought in its train a considerable increase in the turnover and also in the profits of every pharmacy; but in the course of time the economic aspect of the question has undergone a considerable change for the worse, leaving entirely out of count the effect the increased turnover has had in swelling the fictitious value of the "privileged" pharmacies and thereby raising their market value to such an extent that the unhappy purchaser is scarcely able to make a living after paying the heavy burden of interest on the capital invested.

SMALL PROFITS.

In the first place, the cost of every prescription in Germany is fixed according to the charges set forth in the official medicine tariff, as described elsewhere in this issue. The sick clubs compel the pharmacist to grant a rebate, amounting to 10 to 25 per cent. on all prescriptions for insured persons, and in some German States this rebate, on an average 15 per cent., is compulsory. In spite of the great increase in the cost of living, taxes, salaries, etc., no alterations have been made for many years in the fundamental principles of the tariff, and it follows that the pharmacist is now confronted by a marked shrinkage in his profits from this, the most remunerative and important part of his business.

The boards of the sick clubs compel their doctors to prescribe as cheaply as possible, and to this end special collections of formulas have been elaborated, and their use by the doctor is insisted upon. These formulas are based on the use of the cheapest forms of dispensing; thus, instead of olive oil in liniments, rape seed oil is to be used, to mention but one example. Further, the doctor is forbidden to prescribe such "expensive" forms of medicines as infusions, protected products, for which he must prescribe the substitutes, cachets or divided powders, and to abstain from the use of other than simple syrup, and that only if absolutely necessary, as an adjuvant. This desire to enforce economy in prescribing goes so far that instead of prescribing a solution of salt, the doctor often simply states the amount of salt—for instance, potassium iodide 15 gm., with directions to the patient to dissolve it in a wine bottle full of water and take a glassful for a dose; and instead of divided powders, the entire amount is prescribed in bulk with instructions to "take as much as will go on the point of a knife."

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Another bone of contention is the prescribing of simple remedies which are freely sold over the counter in the ordinary course of business. As the doctor is compelled to write a prescription for every medicine to be supplied to an insured person, the pharmacist naturally reckoned the cost of every case according to the charges of the official medicine tariff. For example, a prescription calling for one ounce of boric acid ointment would cost, according to the medicine tariff, with container, 18 cents, whereas if a customer asked for the same amount it would be sold over the counter in a tin or chip box for about 8 or 10 cents. The sick clubs were not slow to discover that such simple remedies, with no restrictions attached to their sale, were sold over

the counter at considerably lower rates than when dispensed on a prescription. In some cases they have proceeded to purchase a stock of such preparations themselves and supply them direct to their members. In the majority of cases an agreement has been arrived at between the pharmacists and sick clubs in certain districts or States whereby a list of simple remedies, including such articles as cod-liver oil, iron tonics, liniments, ointments, etc., has been made with fixed prices to cover the cost of the drug and the container, which are put up in certain established quantities.

From the above remarks it is apparent that national health insurance has not made the life of the German pharmacist any easier, in spite of his privileged position as the holder of a monopoly in the supply of medicines. The effect of a similar measure on British pharmacy, with its totally different conditions under the ægis of unfettered business competition, may be awaited with considerable interest. There it has already brought one great change in the principles of free trade in pharmacy—the introduction of a tariff with fixed charges for prescriptions for the insured; on the other hand, it bids fair to restore to the British pharmacist his birthright, viz., the making up of prescriptions, by compelling doctors to prescribe instead of themselves dispensing the medicine to the insured. There can be no doubt that this innovation will be instrumental in "raising the status" of the pharmaceutical profession in Great Britain.

Effect on Friendly Societies.

The following resolutions dealing with the question of national insurance, which were carried unanimously at the Federal conference of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia, held in Sydney in November, were presented to the Prime Minister (Mr. Cook) on December 20, by the president, Mr. John Callaghan, who was introduced by Sir Robert Best, M.H.R. The resolutions were:—

"That the question of national insurance is so important and far-reaching in its effect on friendly societies and the people generally, and conditions of life, work, wages, and living are so different in this country to the old land, that, in our opinion, an entirely different act will be required to meet the needs of the Commonwealth to that which is in force in Great Britain. We therefore suggest that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the whole question before any legislation is introduced.

"That the friendly societies having succeeded in firmly establishing themselves with accumulated funds, we view with disfavour any legislation which may interfere with such work or in any way tie up such funds, which have been raised at much cost and self-sacrifice for the benefit of our members.

"That, if in the wisdom of the Commonwealth Government it is considered necessary to bring about such an act, it is hoped that nothing will be done that will be detrimental to the interest of friendly societies, but will be framed in such a manner that will work in harmony with a system that has proved of lasting benefit to all concerned."

A paper read on the subject by Mr. J. Allen, of Queensland, was also submitted to the Prime Minister, from whom a letter was received yesterday by Mr. Callaghan, thanking him for the documents, and stating that the information might be found useful in considering this very important matter.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on January 14, 1914.

Present.—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Jewkes, and Sayer. Apology from Mr. Gulliver.

Correspondence Outward.—Pharmacy Boards of Tasmania and New Zealand, in reference to reciprocity.

Police, Lang Lang, inquiring if a chemist was still in business there, as an application for a poisons licence had been made by a storekeeper.

Chief Secretary, forwarding the new regulations under the Medical Act, Part III., for the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

Pharmaceutical Society, offering to contribute portion of the cost of furnishing the new Board Room and Council Chamber.

Chief Secretary, notifying that Mrs. J. B. Henry, Fairfield, was entitled to a permit under the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act.

A large amount of general correspondence was minuted.

Letters Inwards.—Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, and Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, thanking the Board for the many kindnesses extended to the delegates at the recent Interstate Conference.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, expressing appreciation of the consummation of reciprocity and submitting draft agreement for ratification. The agreement was adopted, with slight amendment.

Joseph Barker, East Kew, and W. F. J. Healy, Brisbane, in reference to the erasure of their names from the Register. To be informed that the erasures had been made in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Act, but that the names could be restored on personal application, and on payment of the restoration fee.

Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, thanking the Board for advice re reciprocity of certificates, and asking to be informed why the Board's original proposal for an exchange upon the whole register basis had not been adopted. To be informed that, according to the Crown Solicitor's opinion, only examination certificates could be accepted.

Albert E. Moon, rabbit inspector, Buchan, applying for a licence to sell poisons. Informed that the licence could be granted on the usual conditions, and on payment of the licence fee.

J. W. Carnie, Castlemaine, applying for recognition of the Preliminary Examination of the Aberdeen University in the compulsory subjects and service of apprenticeship to R. W. Dunn, pharmacist, of Aberdeen, as he desired to attend the College of Pharmacy lectures this year. The applicant submitted documentary evidence in support of his application. Resolved that the request be granted.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, having passed the Final Examination, Victoria, were registered: — Edward Potter, Port Melbourne; Vivian G. Morrison, Auburn; Hugh Cleland McKay, St. Kilda; Wm. Mercer, Jnr., Hawksburn; Lillian B. Knipe, South Yarra; Byron L. Stanton, Hawthorn. The application of Francis W. Watts, Mildura, as the holder of a certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was granted. Frederick T. Cottrell, South Melbourne, applied for registration of his South Australian Diploma. Resolved that the application be granted, subject to the production of the certificate of identity from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia. George C. Hudson, East Melbourne, applied for registration as the holder of certificates from the Natal and Transvaal Pharmacy Boards. He produced evidence of having matriculated at the London University, served an apprenticeship of four years, attended the course of lectures at the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, and passed the Natal qualifying examination. Resolved that the application be granted. Rupert L. Burrows, Camberwell, applied for registration as the holder of the standard examination certificate of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand. Resolved that the application be granted, on receipt of the usual certificate of identity from the New Zealand Board.

Apprentice's Indentures Registered.—Jane G. Rountree to James H. Rountree, Hamilton.

Poisons Licenses were granted to G. H. Budge, Thorpdale; E. V. Walters, Noradjuha; G. W. Westcott, Boolarra; J. E. Marks, Winchelsea; Richard Cornall, Partarlington; Edward B. Giles, Lang Lang; and Chas. E. Graham, Portarlington.

Erasure of Names from Register.—Douglas Atkinson, Kerang, deceased. The Registrar reported that, in accordance with the resolution of the Board at the previous meeting, the names of the following persons had been erased from the Register for non-compliance with Section 84 of the Medical Act:—Joseph B. Barker, Fitzroy; George Binge, Brighton East; Gladstone R. Gillies, Trentham; James N. Hall, Wycheproof; W. F. J. Healy, Carlton; John H. Matthews, Corryong; Alex. Rapier, South Melbourne; Stephen J. Taylor, East Melbourne. The erasure of these names was confirmed, on the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Jewkes.

Police Reports.—Cases of poisons were reported by the police as follows:—Lysol (2), strychnine (2), Daisy fly killer (1), morphine (1), and sulphate of zinc (1). Unreported cases included one spirits of salts and three poisonous disinfectants.

Complaints Investigated.—The Registrar reported that a complaint had been made that the person carrying on the late Mr. T. W. Bull's practice, at Fitzroy, were advertising in the daily papers, "Prescriptions renewed and dispensed as usual." On attention being drawn to the matter, the advertisement was discontinued. Further investigations showed that only herbal remedies were being sold, and that physicians' prescriptions were not being dispensed.

Evidence had been obtained against three storekeepers at Sorrento for breaches of the Poisons Act. Resolved that information be laid against the offenders.

Regarding the complaint that an unregistered person, at Corryong, had been using the words, "The Pharmacy," in an advertisement in a local paper, investigations had been made on the spot, and the report disclosed that the advertisement had been withdrawn, and that the person referred to was not doing anything to contravene either the Medical or Poisons Acts. Copies of invoices and other evidence were submitted in proof of this statement. Resolved that a copy of the report be forwarded to the person making the complaint.

Inspection in Country Districts.—It was reported that arrangements had been made for an inspector to visit certain country districts, and furnish a report to the Board. Some months ago evidence was obtained against storekeepers at Orbost, Rutherglen and Glenrowan. Before the information could be laid, the inspector was required to go to Albury on quarantine duty, and had only just returned. He advised that, as the cases were stale, it would be inadvisable to proceed with them. The Board, whilst expressing regret at the unavoidable circumstances which prevented the cases being gone on with, resolved that, in view of several decisions of the magistrates, it would be useless to proceed with the prosecutions at this stage.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Gulliver, being about to visit England, was granted eight months' leave of absence. It was resolved that a letter signed by the President and Registrar be given to him, and that he be asked to make inquiries while in Great Britain regarding certain matters in which the Board desired information.

Medical Act Regulations.—It was reported that these had been forwarded to the Chief Secretary, and were now being dealt with by the Crown Solicitor.

Financial Statement, 1913.—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Bailey) read the financial statement for the year 1913, which showed a credit balance on 31st December of £13/17/5. The auditors were attending on the following morning, and it was resolved that the statement be submitted to them for their report.

Reciprocity Matters.—Discussion took place as to the desirability of uniform procedure being adopted with regard to the recognition of Inter-

state certificates under reciprocity agreements. At present there was a lack of uniformity, and in the interests of all parties concerned, it was advisable to come to a common agreement on the matter. As the President and Registrar would be in Sydney early in February on other business, and there was a probability of representatives of the other Boards being also present, it was decided to ask the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales to convene a conference to discuss the matter. The President and Registrar were deputed to attend on behalf of the Victorian Board.

Annual Report.—The President and Registrar were appointed a sub-committee to draw up the annual report to the Government.

Pharmaceutical Register for 1914.—A copy of the Pharmaceutical Register for 1914 was laid on the table, with an intimation that it would appear in the next *Government Gazette.*

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, showing credit balance of £40/4/5. The President reported that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had accepted, with thanks, the offer of the Board to contribute portion of the cost of furnishing the new Board Room. He also reported that fraternal greetings had been received from the British, Irish and Transvaal Pharmaceutical Societies, the Boards and Societies of all the other States, and a number of individual members of those bodies. Other business was dealt with in committee, and upon resuming,

The Board adjourned at 1.15 p.m.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 7.

Present.—The President (Mr. A. R. Bailey) in the chair, and Messrs. Cossar, Gabriel, Imes, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Pickford and Taylor.

Apologies from Messrs. Champion and Francis, and Mr. Rankin on leave of absence.

Correspondence—

To Victorian Optical Association, forwarding report of examiners and cheque for £3 8s. 6d., proportion of profit accruing from the recent optical class.

Mr. D. Rankin, conveying resolution of Council granting three months' leave of absence.

Colonial Bank, in reference to the Society's financial arrangements.

Messrs. S. Baird and J. W. Pedley, forwarding resolution of thanks for donations to the library and museum.

Letters Inward.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria, enclosing cheque for £30 as a contribution towards the expense of furnishing the new Board room and library. Resolved that the Board be thanked for its generous gift, and that a sub-committee, consisting of the Presidents of the Board and Council and the Secretary, be appointed to obtain estimates, with power to act.

Secretary to the Premier, intimating that the Premier had received a communication from the Agent-General, stating that the Council's letter in reference to pharmaceutical representation on the British Pharmacopœia Committee had been placed before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had given an assurance that the matter referred to would receive his best attention.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, conveying the appreciation of the Board for the generous hospitality extended to Mr. Rushton, the Tasmanian delegate to the Insurance Conference, which, it was thought, would have most beneficial results to pharmacists throughout Australia.

Mr. Alexr. Bell, Inglewood, stating that he wished to have a sample of Tinct. Opii analysed by the Society's analyst, who had informed him that the charge would be £1 1s. Mr. Bell was informed that under the arrangement with the analyst members of the Society were entitled to have samples examined and reported on at a uniform fee of 5s.

Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, The Hague, asking for contribution towards maintaining the Association. After discussion, it was resolved that no action be taken at present.

Mr. Wm. Devenish (Gosford, N.S.W.) wrote, tendering his resignation, as he was now no longer associated with pharmacy. Resolved that the resignation be accepted on the usual conditions.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Life Member.

George Thomas Say, Benalla.

Full Members.

Percy C. Cathcart, Surry Hills.
Charles D. Atkinson, Kerang.

Associates.

Thomas P. Holloway, Dandenong.
Leon R. D. Stahle, Carlton.

Mr. F. H. Grant (Woodend) wrote stating that he wished to become a member. The Secretary was instructed to forward the necessary particulars.

Conference with B.M.A.—The President reported that an important conference with the Federal Committee of the B.M.A. on National Health Insurance had been arranged to take place in Sydney on February 3. He believed that all the States were sending representatives. On the motion of Mr. Cossar, seconded by Mr. Imes, it was resolved that the President and Secretary be deputed to attend as the Society's representatives.

Equipment of the New Building.—The question of drawing up a scheme for the equipment of the new College building was referred to the Business Committee for report. Mr. Gabriel said that he thought that all past students of the College should contribute a small sum towards the cost. The College was a great help to students, and he thought that there should be some recognition of this on the part of past graduates.

Mr. Leete said that the Council could hardly take the matter up officially, but if some of the past students interested themselves, he believed a substantial sum could be raised. Very few realised the work the College was doing, and the important part it played in the young pharmacists' career.

Financial Statement. — The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the financial statement for the year 1913. The overdraft on December 31 stood at £341. Arrangements had been made with the bank to draw up to £500. It had been necessary to realise the securities which stood to the credit of the Building Trust account. The Secretary had consulted him, and had concluded arrangements with the bank to place the matter on a proper footing. On the motion of Mr. Kernot, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the action of the Treasurer and Secretary was endorsed, and the financial statements were referred to the auditors for report.

Shops and Factories Bill.—Mr. W. H. Fleay forwarded a letter received by Mr. M. Baird, M.L.A., from the Minister of Labour, intimating that the desired amendments in the Shops and Factories Bill had been made. The President reported the result of the interview with the Minister and other members of Parliament on the matter. Mr. Owen said it was about time some definite steps were taken to have chemists removed from the 4th schedule. He thought that a Bill should be drafted with this end in view. Definite proposals could then be submitted to the Minister. Mr. Imes said that the Council should follow Mr. Owen's advice. As far back as 1902 he had endeavoured to get chemists placed on a separate schedule. He moved that the President and Secretary interview the solicitor and draw up a draft Bill to be submitted to the Council at a future meeting. Mr. Taylor seconded the motion, which was carried.

Annual Meeting.—The date of the 57th annual meeting was fixed for Wednesday, March 25, at 8.30 p.m. The Secretary was instructed to draw up the Annual Report for submission at the next meeting.

Next Meeting of Council.—The next meeting of the Council was fixed for Tuesday, February 10, in consequence of the President and Secretary's absence on the usual day of meeting.

New Syllabus.—A proof of the new syllabus was laid on the table. The President said that it would be seen that the matter contained in the new syllabus was very much more informative and complete than previous editions. It was resolved that 500 copies be ordered.

Pharmacy Place.—It was resolved that the City Council be asked to name the street on the north side of the College (between Swanston Street and Bowen Street) "Pharmacy Place."

Retiring Members.—It was reported that the retiring members of the Council were Messrs. Francis, Gabriel, Leete and Pickford.

New South Wales Cricketers.—Mr. Gabriel asked for a ruling as to whether the Society could spend any monies in entertaining the N.S.W. cricketers and bowlers who were to visit Melbourne on January 20-21. The President said that there was no legal power to spend money in the direction indicated, but that the Council would be pleased to grant the use of the College building if the Committee of the Cricket Club so desired. (The members of the Council individually have since decided to tender a reception to the visitors at the College.—Ed. "A.J.P.")

Gold Medallist.—The gold medal for the year was awarded to Miss Ethel E. Drew. The College prizes would be presented on a date to be fixed at the next meeting.

Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Central Committee.

The Committee met at the College of Pharmacy on Thursday, January 15th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Messrs. Sayle (in the chair), Vale, Wasley, May, Jones, Wheeler, Black, Bartleman, and the secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Re Private Code.—It was moved by Mr. Wheeler that the private code word be no longer referred to in the press, and also that members be instructed to inform members of their section that the last letter "H" stand for "O" and not for "10." Carried.

Wholesalers as Retailers.—It was moved by Mr. Vale, and seconded by Mr. May, that the delegates invite the secretaries of their section to give concrete examples of retail selling by wholesale houses. Carried.

Late Dispensing Fee.—It was moved by Mr. Bartleman, seconded by Mr. May, that a letter be sent to the Victorian branch of the B.M.A. that chemists are now charging a "late night fee" of 2/6 in addition to the ordinary dispensing price of medicines. Carried.

Household Remedies.—It was resolved that the following be the uniform prices and proportions of ingredients of formula asked for household medicines:—

1. Tr. Benz Co.
   Aq. Rosae.
   Proportion—1 to 16, own bottle—3d.
2. Syrup of Squill and Ipecac.
   Proportion—3 to 1—6d. per oz.
3. Liquid Menthol—1 in 8 of S.V.R.—1/- per oz.
4. Paregoric and Syrup of Squill.
   Proportion—1 to 7—6d. per oz.
5. Syrup of Squill and Aniseed.
   Proportion—15 to 1—6d. per oz.

Secretary's Address.—The secretary intimated that his telephone number was now 5786 Central, and his office address was 40 William-street.

A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the meeting.

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12 „	„	30 „	...	14s. 3d.	„	
30 „	„	60 „	...	13s. 6d.	„	
60 „	and over	...	...	12s. 9d.	„	

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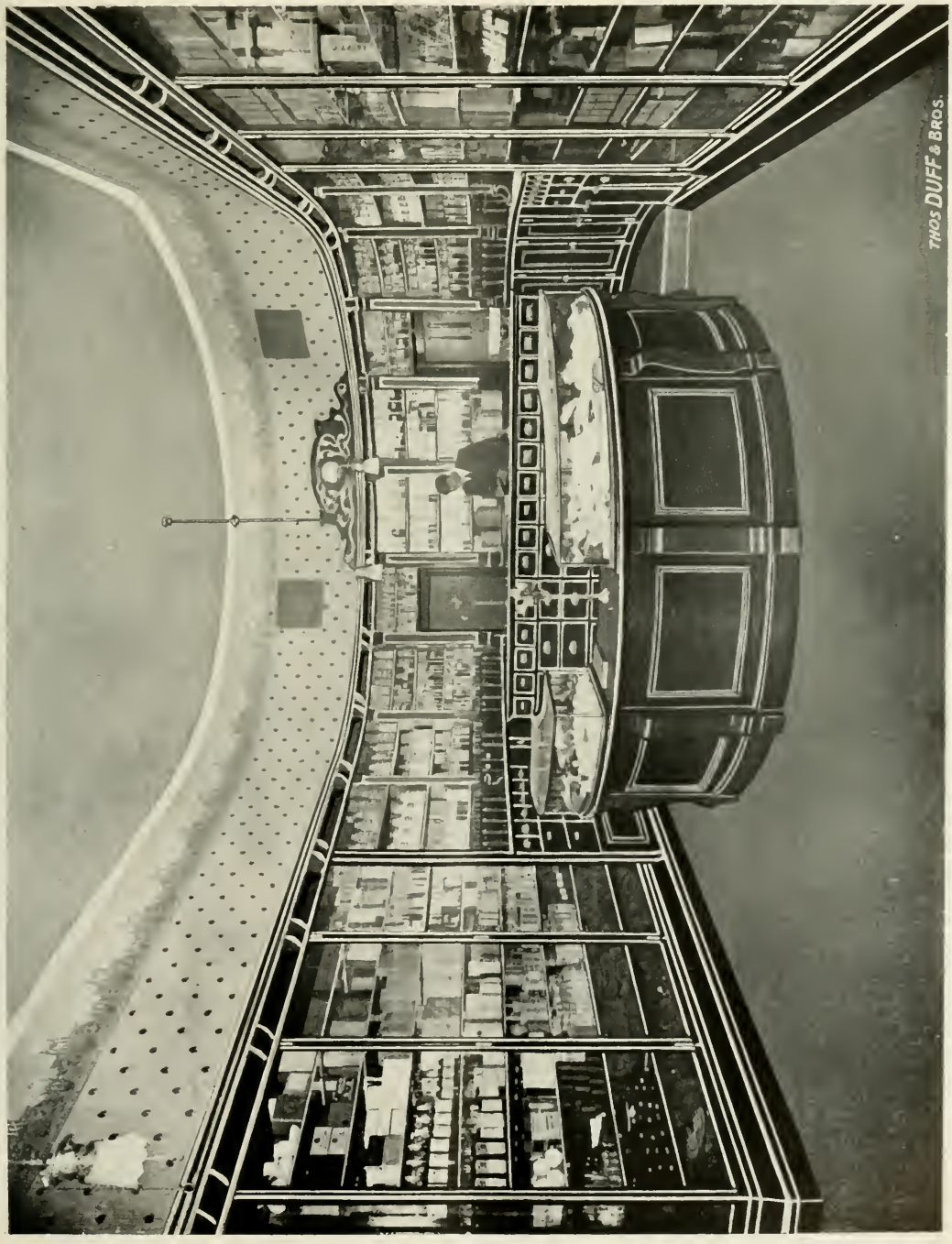

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Legal.

Apprenticeship Cases.

At the City Court, Melbourne, on January 16, an apprentice to a clothing firm was charged with having failed to carry out the terms of his indenture. Her defence was that her employer was not properly instructing her.

Mr. Moore, P.M. said: The defendant seems to have gone about looking for employment when she was bound to an employer. She had learned quickly, and because she felt herself valuable, she wanted to be released from her agreement. It was not to be supposed that an employer would teach an apprentice everything in the first three years of the apprenticeship. Defendant would have to go on with her agreement. If any other order were made, it would help to put an end to the system of employment. Defendant was fined 5/-, and ordered to enter into a surety of £25, and her own bond, to carry out the terms of the indenture. Her application for the cancellation of the indenture was dismissed, with £1/1/- costs.

In another case the apprentice's excuse was that he was not getting enough money. Mr. Moore, P.M., said that this was no excuse, and that defendant would have to carry out the terms of the agreement. He was allowed till February 20 to return to his work, and if by that time he still absented himself, a heavy fine would be inflicted. Costs, 10/6, were awarded against the defendant.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the English Author at the Preliminary Examinations after the 1st December, 1913, and until further notice, will be Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto I., with introductory stanzas.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,

The regular meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on January 13th.

Present.—Mr. L. P. Williams (in the chair), and Messrs. Brothwood, A. Sharpe, W. Short and F. P. J. Gray.

Resignation of Mr. C. J. Carroll.—A letter was read from Mr. Carroll, tendering his resignation on the grounds of ill-health.

Mr. Short said that he hoped the same course would be taken as was taken by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he moved that six months' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Carroll be written to and asked to take this course instead of severing his connection with the Board. They were all well aware of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Carroll during his term of office, and they wished to retain his services if possible.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Breaches of the Poisons Act.—The police at Parkes wrote regarding the alleged breaches of the Poisons Act. They reported that the various storekeepers had been interviewed, and some had denied any breach of the Act, others had admitted that they had unwittingly offended, and promised to discontinue to sell the articles which contain scheduled poisons. Copies of the Poisons' Schedule had been distributed throughout the district, so that none could plead ignorance in future. The police at Broken Hill wrote re the alleged breach of the Pharmacy Act. The woman who was trading under the name of W. Long and Co., wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, had closed the shop.

Reciprocity with Victoria.—A communication was read from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria upon the matter of reciprocity on an examination basis. After discussion, it was decided to adopt a special agreement with Victoria similar to that which at present exists between New South Wales and Queensland. Mr. Short said that they regretted this step, but evidently Victoria could not continue the reciprocity basis on the whole register as heretofore, and as existed between New South Wales and New Zealand and South Australia and Western Australia. Hence they had no course open to them but to adopt the special agreement basis, which was better than nothing at all.

Soluble Phenyle Case.—The matter of the labelling of Soluble Phenyle and other disinfectants was brought up, and the report from the Government Analyst again considered, together with the letter from the Crown Law Department on the matter of the evasion of the Act by the alteration of the label.

Mr. Gray said that if the mere altering of the label was all that was required to evade the Act, then any poison might be sold as an insecticide, and thus the mere labelling would nullify the intention of the Act. He therefore moved: "That in the opinion of this Board the attachment of the label as adopted will not exempt the preparations in question from the operation of the Poisons Act." Carried.

Registration Under Pharmacy Act.—Mr. Albert H. Christian, of North Sydney, applied for registration, having passed the Final Examination. Application was granted. Registration under the Poisons Act and pharmacists' license to sell poisons was also granted.

Septimus Smith, of Wagga, applied for registration under the Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1911. He had served an apprenticeship in England, and had been assistant to W. G. Gains, of Waverley, for three years prior to the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1897. Owing to ill-health and absence from the State, he had been unable to make application under the Pharmacy Act of 1897, and his was one of the cases provided for under the Amending Act of 1911. Applicant made the required statutory declarations, and had these confirmed by others; he appeared in person before the Board and gave evidence. The Board were satisfied that he had substantiated his claim, and recommended that registra-

tion be granted him according to the terms of the Act.

Annual Poisons' Licenses.—Nine new licenses were issued to storekeepers, and 214 renewals of annual licenses granted.

Mr. Gray said that he thought that pharmacists looking for openings should be aware of this fact, and seek openings where storekeepers appeared to do a good business through their license to sell poisons.

Mr. Gray also asked Mr. Forster if he had found out where "Tibooburra" was, and if there was a chemist there. Mr. Forster said that he did know where this town was situated, and there was no chemist within the prescribed radius, and therefore a license had been issued to the local storekeeper.

Registration of Indentures.—The indentures of J. Molloy to H. A. Rose and V. McManus for three years were received and registered. The indentures of W. R. Peck were transferred from H. S. Brothwood to F. P. J. Gray.

Preliminary Examination.—The Preliminary Examiners reported that at the examinations held on December 18th and 19th the following passed in the order of merit as named:—C. J. Flack, of Guildford, and Miss C. M. Irvine (equal), 1st; J. Conlon, of Sydney; H. W. T. Haslam, of Sydney; L. Drummond, of Albury; Miss O. V. Reeve, of Hornsby; M. A. Sheridan, of Lewisham; L. B. Leece, of Casino; H. H. Wood, of Auburn. There are also four candidates passed by one of the examiners and very nearly passed by the other examiner whose cases have yet to be considered on the return of one of the examiners from his holidays.

Final Examination.—February 23rd and following days were fixed as the dates.

Annual Report.—The Registrar laid on the table draft of the annual report, which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Government Printer and to the Treasury.

Poisons Act.—The Registrar brought up the matter of amendment of the Poisons Act. The new Government should be approached at an early date, asking them to place this Act on their programme. One of the most important provisions is the fixing of an annual license fee of 10/6 payable to the Board. This would give them an income which would cover all working expenses and enable them to employ inspectors in country districts to enforce the provisions of the Act. It was resolved that the matter be further dealt with at a later meeting when the Ministry were further advanced in their work.

University Lectures.—The Registrar reported that in reply to his inquiries he was informed that the University had the matter still under consideration. Mr. Gray said that he thought the stumbling block was the selection and appointment of a lecturer in Pharmacy who should have charge of the department. He understood that a gentleman had been named for the position, but as pharmacists they asked that a committee from the Board and the Senate should select the candidate for the position, and that applications should be solicited from pharmacists both throughout the Commonwealth and from England. If no steps were taken before long the only course was to approach the Minister for Education and see what assistance could be obtained from the State in the matter.

Annual Report of Pharmacy Board for 1913.

The Pharmacy Board appointed under the Pharmacy Act of 1897 consisted of the following members on January 1st, 1913:—

W. Blackall, H. S. Brothwood, C. J. Carroll, T. S. Loney, W. Short, T. M. Snelson, A. Wadsworth and Ll. P. Williams. Mr. W. Blackall resigned in January, 1913, and Mr. F. P. J. Gray was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. T. M. Snelson resigned also, and Mr. A. E. Sharpe was elected to fill the vacancy. Messrs. Carroll, Brothwood, Gray and Williams retired in terms of Section 2 of the Act, and were re-elected in terms prescribed by the Act. Mr. Wadsworth was elected president, and Mr. Snelson treasurer. On the resignation of Mr. Snelson, Mr. F. P. J. Gray was elected treasurer.

During the year the Board held 11 regular and two special meetings, with the following attendances:—H. S. Brothwood, 3; C. J. Carroll, 8; F. P. J. Gray, 12; T. S. Loney, 8; W. Short, 11; T. M. Snelson, 3; A. Wadsworth, 3; Ll. P. Williams, 7; and A. E. Sharpe, 2. Mr. Wadsworth was granted six months' leave of absence.

Registrations Under the Act.—The number of registrations up to January 1st, 1913, was 1100. During 1913, 60 registrations were granted, made up of the following:—Under 40 Vic., No. 9 I., passed N.S.W. Final Examination, 19. Registered under reciprocity agreement from New Zealand, 19; from Victoria, 15; from Queensland, 4; from West Australia, 4; from South Australia, 1; from Great Britain, 10; making in all 60 additions.

The removals from the list were as follow:—Deceased pharmacists, 14; names struck off the roll for want of address, 10; total, 24. This leaves on the roll on December 31st, 1913, 1136 pharmacists.

During the year five registered pharmacists left the State of New South Wales for other States of the Commonwealth.

Poisons Licenses Issued During 1913.—To registered pharmacists, 60; annual poisons licenses, 360; making a total of 420 issued during the year.

Examinations Preliminary.—The number of examinations held up to December, 1912, was 47, and 829 candidates presented themselves, of which 406 passed. During 1913, two examinations have been held, and 46 presented themselves. (Number of passes not yet known.)

Final Examinations up to December 31st, 1912.—31 examinations have been held, and 209 candidates, of which 185 have passed. During 1913, three examinations have been held, with 26 candidates, of which 14 passed, making a total

of 34 examinations, 325 candidates, and 199 passes.

Registration of Indentures.—13 indentures were registered during 1913, and 16 certificates were accepted, in lieu of preliminary examination.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—The long-desired recognition of our examined and registered pharmacists of New South Wales by the authorities of Great Britain has this year been obtained. Our President, Mr. A. Wadsworth, has been successful in completing the reciprocity arrangements with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain during his recent visit to England, and the N.S.W registered and examined pharmacists will therefore be registered in England and Scotland, and allowed to practice there as a chemist and druggist.

Registration Fees.—Owing to the great difference in the registration fee in Great Britain (£12 12/-) and that of New South Wales (£1 1/-), the Board took legal opinion of the Crown Law Department as to their power to raise the fee; but the decision was that they had no power to do so, as the amount of the fee was fixed by the Act.

Breaches of the Act.—Various persons have been prosecuted for breaches of the Pharmacy and the Poisons Act, and numerous warnings have been given to persons who were alleged to have sold poisons without holding license, and who could be reasonably expected to have done so in ignorance of the provisions of the Act.

Melbourne Conference.—The system of working at the various examinations was discussed at a meeting of examiners held in Melbourne, and the delegates reported to the Board. The result has led to alterations, so as to bring the standard on a uniform basis. It was unanimously resolved not to publish the number of marks obtained by candidates, but to publish the names of the successful candidates in their order of merit. It was further agreed to allow all candidates who failed in one subject only in the final examination to be re-examined in that subject only until they pass it; exception is made in cases of failure in practical dispensing.

Reciprocity with Victoria.—Some slight difficulty has arisen between the Pharmacy Boards of New South Wales and Victoria in the matter of mutual recognition, and the matter formed the subject of a conference. The Victorian Board gave us notice that the existing reciprocal agreement had to be cancelled. There is, however, every prospect of coming to terms with Victoria for the purpose of Interstate reciprocity.

Finance.—Owing to the funds of the Board being low, the Board had been obliged to apply to the Government for a subsidy, which has been granted.

Names Struck Off.—Several persons have neglected to inform the Board of their change of address, having gone abroad. Every endeavour was made to find the addresses, but without success, and the Board decided to enforce Section 8 of the Pharmacy Act, which provides ways and means for the removal of the names off the register in case of the addresses of the persons being unknown through their fault. The result has been that ten names have been taken off the register; the persons have, however, the right to be reinstated on personal application.

As the Preliminary Examination now takes two days, the Board asked the Crown Law Office if they had power to make a charge of an extra fee of £1 1/- in cases where candidates are examined in country towns, as it cannot be expected that the supervisor will give his services for a two days' examination free of charge. The Board have been informed that there was no objection to such a regulation, which has been, accordingly, framed and passed.

Registered Managers.—As the Board has had no means of ascertaining which registered pharmacist is in charge of a pharmacy during the absence of the owner, a regulation has been submitted to Government, making it compulsory to notify to the Board as soon as a manager of a pharmacy is being engaged. This regulation has received the consent of His Excellency.

The balance-sheet shows, receipts, £554 18/4; and expenditure, £451 4/6; leaving a credit balance of £103 13/10.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held on January 13th. The President (Mr. F. P. J. Gray) presided, and there were present Messrs. Williams, Short, Brothwood, Schofield, McKimm and Sharpe.

Financial.—The Treasurer reported that the Government would not allow interest in any deposit over £500 in the Savings Bank; he therefore advised that the sum over this amount should be withdrawn, and placed in the Barrack-street Bank. The sum in question was £245 6/8, and the Council determined that this step should be taken, in order that the Society should get interest on the full amount. It was also decided to withdraw the sum of £50 from the current account, and add this to the Barrack-street Savings Bank account.

The Secretary reported that the 15 per cent. rebate on all insurances effected through the Society in the I.O.A. had been duly received.

New Members.—J. P. A. Hunt, of Sydney, and J. P. Vesper, of Mosman, applied for membership. A ballot was taken, and these two pharmacists were declared duly elected. Diploma was granted to Mr. J. F. Sweet, of Sydney.

Ointments Prosecutions.—Members of the Society reported the calling of the inspector under the Pure Foods Act, and the purchase of samples of mercurial ointment. A statement of proceedings showed that the inspector asked for mercurial ointment, and was supplied with the same. He evidently thought that mercurial ointment was the same as mercury ointment of the B.P. The Secretary stated what steps had been taken in the matter. Messrs. Sly and Russell had advised that these were cases in which the Chemists' Defence Fund might be properly used to resist the prosecution. In most of the cases

where the matter had been explained, the prosecutions would be withdrawn, as the strong mercury ointment of the British Pharmacopœia was not the article demanded by the Inspector.

Messrs. Fassett & Johnson Australasian Agency New Management.

The death of Mr. Robert William Smith, late manager of Messrs. Fassett and Johnson's Australian agency, necessitated the Principal of this company making new arrangements. Mr. P. J. Horton was appointed acting-manager, and on New Year's Eve Mr. T. H. Moore, M.P.S., F.C.S., arrived in Sydney, and promptly entered upon his duties as co-manager with Mr. Horton.

Mr. P. J. HORTON.

The principle of a co-management is somewhat new to us in Australia, and the selection of these two gentlemen has been a singularly happy one, as in Mr. Horton they have a man who is well known and highly respected in Australia, and in Mr. T. H. Moore they have a man who has received an excellent technical education in the drug trade, and who has had wide experience in the wholesale trade, and has travelled in the United States, South Africa, and throughout Europe, thus bringing with him new ideas from abroad, and that experience from other lands which may prove of great service in promoting the best business interests of his firm in Australia.

Of Mr. Horton we need say but little, as his long connection with the house, and his services under the late Mr. R. W. Smith, have made him a familiar figure among pharmacists of Sydney. He is known to be a man of a kindly and genial disposition, and one who cannot take too much trouble to please those with whom he has business dealings.

Mr. T. H. Moore comes to us as a stranger, but he will not be a stranger long. A young man, full of life and energy, already he is impressed with the great possibilities before Sydney. He is a native of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Fields, Williamson and Co., of that town, passing his minor at Bloomsbury Square in 1898, and his major a year later, and taking his Fellowship of the Chemical Society in 1903. For some years he had experience in London chemists' shops, and, entering the wholesale, he soon displayed such abilities as a special representative for his firm that he was sent to the United States, to Europe, and to South Africa, where he soon became well known, and very popular. For some time past it had been known that the health of the late Mr. Smith was of such as to preclude the probability of a

Mr. T. H. MOORE, F.C.S.

long life, and Mr. Moore was chosen by Messrs. Fassett and Johnson for work in Australia. Death came sooner than anticipated, and the principals of Messrs. Fassett and Johnson, recognising the long and faithful services of Mr. Horton, and the singular ability displayed by Mr. Moore, determined to combine the former with the latter, and thus while Mr. Horton will remain in Sydney and manage the internal working of the firm's business, Mr. Moore will travel the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, and see that there is not a part of our vast territory where the goods handled by Messrs. Fassett and Johnson may not be readily obtained.

One of the great advantages possessed by Mr. Moore is that he has had a thorough technical training in matters pharmaceutical, and it is a great thing for a pharmacist to know that, when he is talking to the representative of a wholesale house, he is talking to one whose professional knowledge is of a very high order, one who can see things from the pharmacist's point of view,

and who can speak with full authority of knowledge on things pertaining to the trade.

Though Mr. Moore has been but a little while in Sydney, he is very favourably impressed with the city and its people. He comes quite prepared to enjoy all the good things that Sydney offers to the man from abroad. He tells us that he finds the people living up to their reputation for hospitality, and he hopes to make Sydney his home for many years to come.

Food and Drug Labels.—The new regulations dealing with the labelling of foods and drugs under the Pure Food Act will, in all probability, not come into operation for a year after their proclamation. The Secretary of the Board of Health (Mr. G. H. King), stated on January 12 that the advisory committee, acting under the New South Wales Act, had for some time past been considering these and other regulations agreed to at the Interstate conference held in July last, with a view to making the conditions in the various States uniform. The Acts were somewhat different in the various States, but as the regulations adopted by the conference were practically those now in force in New South Wales, no great upheaval was to be anticipated by their adoption in New South Wales. What the committee was now inquiring into was the question whether the regulations would create any hardship in the wine and spirit, cordial-making, and vinegar manufacturing trades; and it was hoped that sufficient information would be received from those concerned to enable the inquiry to be completed. Correspondence, he added, was proceeding with the other States regarding the regulations concerning infants' and invalids' foods, with a view to their possible improvement. It would take a few months before the regulations were gazetted, and twelve months after that would be allowed manufacturers to adopt the new labelling provisions.

Weak Ointments.—Prosecutions: Inspector Kench, of the Health Department, has been going the rounds of the chemists' shops, taking samples of mercurial ointment and zinc ointment for analysis, and the result has been the issue of a number of summonses. In the cases where zinc ointment has been found to be deficient in oxide of zinc, there has been no excuse. Either there has been a disregard for accuracy in the weighing of the ingredients, or else the melted fat has not been stirred until the ointment set sufficiently to secure a thorough distribution of the zinc throughout the entire bulk. In either case the inaccuracy was inexcusable, and the offenders were duly fined. In other cases the charge was that mercurial ointment was asked for, and the Inspector was ssupplied with the dilute ointment of "Mercurial Ointment" of the B.P. Codex (Ung. Mercuriale B.P.C.). In those cases where the Inspector was asked whether he wanted the strong or the weak ointment, he had replied that he wanted the "ordinary ointment," and then took action because he did not get Ung. Hyd. Fort. When this matter was explained to him, and he saw the technical error into which he had fallen, he withdrew the cases, except in those cases where the chemist had intimated that he would plead guilty. Some men were fools enough to do this, and were duly fined. Had they reported the case to Mr. A. Forster, their case would have been taken up by the Chemists' Defence Fund, and they would have successfully defended the prosecution or else the case would have been withdrawn.

Snake Bite Antidote.—Snakes have been unusually prevalent throughout New South Wales this summer, and owing to the prolonged dry weather, the reptiles have been driven to seek water from houses, where formerly there were plenty of other sources for obtaining their drink. The neighbourhood of Botany, and the long stretch of sandy country between Paddington and Botany Bay has always been noted for the number of snakes to be found there, and the great variety met with. This district is also the haunt of the snake charmers, and almost any Saturday or Sunday visitors may see a snake charmer at work, with his basket of pets, exhibiting his power to tame them, and to handle them, with no danger to himself. Unfortunately, snakes are easily provoked, and some little error in handling will quickly raise their temper, and thus several of these charmers have been severely bitten, and in some cases with fatal results. Each man professes to have discovered a certain specific for snake poison, and many of these men will allow themselves to be bitten by a known venomous snake, and will show how, by taking the antidote discovered by them, they escape any bad results. There are several ways in which this is done. One is said to be the "milking" of the snake from its poison, before allowing it to bite, and another is to see that the "charmer" has a skin full of whisky to act as an antidote; but, as well as these precautions, there is an antidote, made by boiling certain herbs and roots, and adding sufficient spirit (some prefer gin, and others use whisky), to preserve the infusion or decoction. Snake-charmer Fox is a well-known Sydney character, and lately a youth, named Thomas Wanless, a confectioner by business, has gone into the snake-charming business, and, of course, has discovered an antidote, which he wishes to sell to the State for a few thousand pounds. Last summer a little company was formed in Sydney to buy up the rights of one of these men, with the hopes of inducing the State or the Commonwealth to give a few thousand for the discovery. Of course, the matter, when referred to medical experts, is rejected by them. Chemists are stocking Sir Lauder Brunton's little snakebite outfit, which is so commonly and successfully used in India, and they find that the results are good, and the profit satisfactory.

Personal and Trade Notes.—

Mr. F. M. Woods has purchased the old-established pharmacy of F. E. Medd, of Wagga. This is one of the best businesses in the town. Mr. Medd has for some time past been in indifferent health, and has suffered from rheumatic gout. He finds a rest and change imperative.

Mr. T. E. Johns, formerly of the Glenmore Pharmacy, Oxford-street, Paddington, has purchased the Waverley business of Mr. W. G. Fegent.

Mr. Septimus Smith, of Sydney, appeared before the Pharmacy Board on January 13th to substantiate his claim to be registered under the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill of 1911. This he was successful in doing, and the Board recommended that he be granted registration according to the terms of this Act. This is the last registration that will take place under this Act.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, of Forbes, formerly of Crow's Nest, Sydney, is on a visit to Sydney, and is desirous of selling his Forbes business, as he finds the climate does not suit his health.

Mr. M. A. Noble, dentist, of Macquarie-street, Sydney, was married to Miss Ellen Ferguson at St. Philips' Church, Sydney, on January 14th. The ceremony was performed by Canon Bellingham, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Noble, Rector of Liverpool, N.S.W., and eldest brother of the bridegroom. Mr. M. A. Noble has won for himself great fame as a cricketer, and is familiarly known as "Mary Ann." He is rapidly building up for himself a fine practice as a dentist in Sydney.

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board Election.

The election was held on December 20. There were 14 candidates for the seven vacancies. Mr. R. C. Cowley nominated, but the returning officer ruled that he was not eligible, and his name was withdrawn from the ballot. The voting resulted as follows:—

*Chater, A. B. . . .	93	Case, J. W.	46
*Mackay, G. J. . . .	91	Lenehan, R.	40
*Clarke, D. J. . . .	88	Lunn, J.	39
*Watkins, G. . . .	85	Park, R. C.	32
*Forbes, A.	76	Wilkinson, Jas. . .	29
*Simmonds, F. W. .	75	Simpson, R. M. S. .	16
*Ward, Geo. . . .	52		

*Retiring members.

As will be seen, the whole of the sitting members were re-elected by a substantial majority.

Mr. J. W. Ward, registrar of the Pharmacy Board, has been on the sick list. He is now reported to be convalescent. Miss Farquharson was appointed acting registrar during Mr. Ward's absence.

Examiners' Fees.—The Pharmacy Board of Queensland has passed a regulation providing for the payment of examiners who are members of the Board, provided that such fees at any examination shall not exceed twelve guineas.

Benevolent Fund.—The Pharmaceutical Society has adopted rules and regulations for the management of the Benevolent Fund. A committee of four has been appointed to administer the fund.

National Insurance.—The following reference to National Insurance appears in the Annual Report of the Queensland Branch of the B.M.A.:—In accordance with a request by the Federal Committee, a sub-committee was formed to study this question, and draw up if possible a draft of a model bill. Shortly after the appointment of this sub-committee a request was received from the Commonwealth Statistician for replies to a series of questions on the subject of national insurance in relation to Australia, the object being to assist in the drafting of a bill, which was, it appeared, already under way, for providing national insurance, with medical benefits, in Australia. The sub-committee, after study of the English National Insurance Act, formulated replies to the questions, which were found to practically cover the ground of a National Insurance Bill, in so far as it affects the medical profession. These replies were submitted to a special meeting of members of the Branch, and after slight emendation, forwarded to the Federal Committee of Branches for consideration, with replies from the other States, by that body. The Council earnestly commends to every member the study of this important question.

South Australia.

(*From Our Adelaide Correspondent.*)

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The half-yearly meeting of the South Australian Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Thursday evening, January 15th. There was an attendance of about twenty. The President (Mr. R. O. Fox), occupied the chair. The report and minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The business of the evening was the presentation of the President's Medal, which fell to Mr. Lipsham, an apprentice of Mr. Gryst's, Exeter, for the best set of galenicals—viz., Ext. Cinchon Liq. Potass Citrat, Zinci oleas, Liq. Plumbi, Ferri Quin, Cit. There was no competition, but Mr. Lipsham's efforts were so good that this medal was awarded to him. After this student had read his notes on Ex. Cinchon Liq., and Mr. Hendry and Thos. Young had spoken, the President (Mr. Fox), with a few complimentary remarks, handed the medal to him. The Honor Medal, for the best student for the year, presented by Mr. Strempel, fell to Mr. H. E. Mathrel, of Moonta, *in absentia*, Mr. Young acting as his sponsor. Mr. Hendry then read a most interesting paper on the Limit Test for Arsenic, prescribed by the Revision Committee of the British Pharmacopœia, prefacing that the average chemist has no time, and, perhaps, little inclination, for the strictly scientific side of pharmacy. He said that, as, perhaps, at least 90 per cent. of the chemicals of the B.P. showed distinct traces of arsenic, and that Pure Food Acts were very stringent, it behoves the chemist to be alert. The B.P. limit was 1/70 grain in the ton, the Commonwealth 1/100 in the ton, thereby showing a difference that was not needed. But the point was to devise some method which, though sensitive, was not too complicated for ordinary use, say at the counter. He then described the process of developing Arsine by the action of nascent hydrogen gas, which he said would show if present in 5 grains in a million colouring—a disc of

paper prepared with mercurous paper from hydperchlor. He showed the apparatus, which consisted of a bottle and a tube perforated at the point and enclosing a tube of paper prepared with plumbi acet to arrest the H_2S, which was frequently produced in the process and experimenting with a few drops of Liq. Arsenicalis, showed the colour formed, proving the presence of the arsenic. He then showed a number of discs prepared in the laboratory and a colour control showing Ac. Boric Tart., Cit. Pot. Bitart and many other chemicals, all showing more or less the presence of arsenic, but all well under the limit, except Acid Boric. A sample of South Australian beer was found to be arsenic free. This was tested on account of the scare in England some few years back when several deaths occurred which were traced to the beer, and from it to the glucose, and then to the sulphuric acid used in its manufacture, showing the interdependence of the manufacturers. The test was well capable of showing 1 gr. in a ton, or 1 gr. in 70,000 gallons of liquid. The paper was extremely interesting, and Mr. Hendry was thanked for it.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION INCREASED.

The next business was the proposed alteration of By-law No. 15, as follows:—

> "The annual subscription for every member shall be one and a half guineas, and for every associate twelve shillings and sixpence, and for every apprentice seven shillings and sixpence."

Moved by Mr. Baxter, who, as the hour was late, limited his remarks, but showed that the society needed more funds for its growth and a home. Mr. Young showed that the finances of the society scarcely provided for its usefulness, and it was "cribbed, cabined and confined" in its work. It was resolved to take a poll of members to see whether they would loyally stand by the society, as it was stated that about 20 members would decline to pay the increased subscription. A poll will be taken by the Council for a special meeting. It may prove a crucial time for the society.

A Brave Pharmacist.

Mr. Alfred Williams, chemist, of Tumby Bay, was drowned under painful circumstances on December 27. Mr. Williams took out a party of friends and relatives for a trip in his sailing boat in the afternoon. A sudden gust of wind overturned the craft, and the occupants were thrown into the water. The distance to the shore was too far to swim, so Mr. Williams turned his attention to keeping his wife and child afloat. In doing so he so exhausted himself that before help arrived he sank and was drowned. The others were rescued. The victim was 27 years of age. He was a son of the late Mr. William Williams, sharebroker, of Adelaide.

Mr. Williams was well known as a promising young chemist, and took an active part in the first conference when held in Adelaide, whilst a student with Mr. Newbery in Rundle-street, in 1906.

The death is announced of Mr. Limbert, chemist, at Auburn, S.A., in his 82nd year. Mr. Limbert was perhaps the oldest chemist in South Australia, and was but little known in the city. His son, a legal practitioner, has frequently championed the Pharmacy Board in its prosecutions of offenders, and has often helped us when our Act was new and strange to us. But in the case of Young v. Le Couter he was on the wrong side, and beat us.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on December 18.

Present.—Messrs. J. T. Weaver (President), H. T. Gould, M. Rushton, T. James, H. Sidwell and the Registrar (Mr. James Reid). Mr. Drake sent an apology.

Poisons License.—W. Blyth's application for a poisons license was further considered and report from the police read, when it was resolved that the application be refused.

Examiners' Report.—The President presented report of the examiners on the recent examinations. The report disclosed that two candidates presented themselves for the preliminary, one of whom took the single subject arithmetic, and passed, the other candidate failed. In the intermediate, Mr. J. G. Fitzpatric, the only candidate, was successful, while the only candidate for the final failed to satisfy the examiners. The examiners' reports were adopted, on the motion of Mr. Gould.

Reciprocity with Victoria.—Telegram and letter from the Registrar of the Victorian Board was read, intimating that the Board was agreeable to enter into reciprocity on the basis of examination certificates, and asking what formalities would be necessary. Great satisfaction was expressed that the Victorian Board had seen its way to fall in with the views of this Board in the matter, and it was resolved that an agreement be prepared for execution by the two Boards similar to that in force with New Zealand.

Reciprocity with South Australia.—Mr. Rushton moved that the South Australian Board be asked if it would be agreeable to enter into reciprocity on the same terms. In seconding the motion, Mr. Gould drew attention to certain remarks made by Mr. Porter, of South Australia, at the conference in Melbourne, as reported on page 379 of the current issue of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." The Registrar stated that Mr. Porter must have been misinformed, as his statement that we had accepted a South Australian certificate was absolutely wrong. After discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Social Insurance.—The Registrar drew attention to the fact that, subject to the approval of the Board, Mr. Rushton had been appointed to represent Tasmania on the Federal National Insurance Committee, and it was resolved that the

appointment be confirmed. It was also resolved that the appeal should be issued to chemists to support the scheme financially. Mr. Rushton also read letter he had received from Mr. Case on the subject of getting legal advice in preparing the report to the statistician, and copy of the reply which he had sent, which was approved.

The Registrar reported that he had so far received twelve replies to the last circulars sent out, and was directed to send them on to Mr. Butchers in Melbourne.

Returning Officer.—Resolved that Mr. Gould be returning officer at the election to be held in January, when Messrs. J. T. Weaver and A. J. Beaumont retire.

The President wished all the members a very happy Christmas and prosperous New Year, which good wishes were heartily reciprocated, and the meeting terminated.

Western Australia.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill of 1888.

Few pharmacists are aware that in 1888 Mr. E. Mayhew, now Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, almost succeeded in having passed through the local legislature a Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, which, if carried, would have had a very important bearing on pharmacy in that State. At that time Western Australia was a Crown colony, responsible Government not having been granted until 1890, and Mr. Mayhew's draft Bill was so favourably regarded by the advisors to the Crown that there seemed every prospect of its successful passage through the Legislative Council. Fate, in the person of a large storekeeper, however, was destined to block the measure, and owing to the scare raised by him about the creation of a monopoly, the Bill was dropped, and no further opportunity occurred to re-introduce it until 1894. By that time, however, vested interest had grown, responsible Government had been established, and pharmacists had to be content with a very different measure after it had run the gauntlet of the two Houses of Parliament.

From Mr. Mayhew we have received the draft copy of the original Bill, which is now of historic interest to pharmacists.

It was entitled "An Act to Establish the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia and to repeal the Poison Sale Act, 1879." It will be seen that even at this early stage the British precedent of placing the administrative work in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society was followed, notwithstanding that in the other States this work was entrusted to specially constituted Pharmacy Boards.

The preamble goes further than most other similar Acts—"Whereas it is desirable to make better provision for preventing unqualified persons from representing themselves to be competent to practise as Dispensing Chemists and Druggists or Pharmaceutical Chemists, and whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public to regulate the Sale of Poisons, and to make provision for the proper precaution for the use of the same: Be it therefore enacted, etc."

Altogether there were 42 clauses and nine schedules in the Bill. Part I. dealt with the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society, and declared that all chemists and druggists within the meaning of the Act should be deemed to be members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Two years' keeping open shop prior to the commencement of the Act entitled any person to registration. The Council was to consist of at least two, and not more than six, members, to be nominated by the governor for a term of three years, and then subsequently elected by the registered chemists. Other clauses then follow as to method of election, control of examinations, making regulations, etc.

Part II. dealt with the Pharmaceutical Register, and followed on the lines of the Victorian Pharmacy Act of 1876.

Part III. contained the qualification clauses, which were briefly as follows:—Two years in business; or two years as a dispensing assistant in an open shop; or three years dispensing assistant in a hospital, etc.; or three years' apprenticeship and the passing of examinations; or holding a certificate or diploma of competency from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; or on proof of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania or New Zealand, or some other Society, College or Board of Pharmacy recognised by the Council.

Part IV. (Miscellaneous) preserved the rights of medical practitioners, wholesale dealers and other persons. In addition to the usual penal clause prohibiting the use of the title of a chemist, etc., clause 28 made it an offence for any person *to make or compound any medicine for the purpose of sale being composed of any drug or chemical within the meaning of the Act.* (What a tremendous difference to pharmacy this clause would have made if the Bill had passed). All penalties were to go to the Council, and "company pharmacy" was prohibited entirely.

Part V. dealt with the sale of poisons. Here well-defined lines were followed, chemists and medical practitioners being exempted and storekeepers being allowed to obtain Poisons Licenses if six miles distant from a chemist. There were nineteen poisons on the schedule, "Rough on Rats" appearing as a specific item. The Poisons Schedule was not divided into Part I. and Part II., all the items being treated alike.

In the light of 25 years' experience the Bill was remarkably well drafted, and it shows the close grasp Mr. Mayhew possessed of the requirements of pharmacy in those days. As a link of the past it also serves as a reminder of the splendid pioneering work done by Mr. Mayhew at a time when organised pharmacy was a practically unknown quantity.

Meeting of Goldfields' Chemists.

A meeting of Chemists of the Eastern Goldfields was held on January 12th, 1914. The following were present—G. Hartrey, R. Baugh, J.

Boileau, W. D. Morris, H. Saxon Lee, A. E. Fanfoul and E. B. Elliot. The main object of the meeting was to hear an address given by Mr. Mayhew, Registrar Pharmaceutical Society of W.A. Mr. Mayhew gave a most thorough and interesting resume of the work that had been done at the recent Conference held in Melbourne in connection with the proposed National Health Insurance. Other matters dealt with were the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, Amalgamated Insurance, the happy issue of the deputation to the Minister of Defence—re Army Compounders and Dispensers, and the New Opium Bill. An interesting and instructive meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to Mr. Mayhew, which was proposed by Mr. H. Saxon Lee. This was supported by Mr. Gerald Hartrey. Mr. Mayhew responded briefly and expressed his desire to always do his best for the profession generally, and particularly for Western Australia.

Optical Notes.

Lectures in Optics.

The second course of lectures in optics will be commenced at the College of Pharmacy immediately after the Easter holidays. This course will deal thoroughly with the practical side of optometry, the lecturer being Mr. H. H. Baker, F.S.M.C. Students desirous of attending the classes should forward their entries to the Secretary of the College of Pharmacy on or before April 10. The fee for the course is £5 5s.

Sight-Testing Examination.

The following is the sight-testing paper given by the London Spectaclemakers' Company to candidates at the November examination:

Time allowed: Three Hours.

1. Describe the appearance, structure, situation, and supports of the crystalline lens. Give its dimensions, refractive indices, and state what are its functions in the eye.

2. A person aged eighteen is found to have, with a - 1 D lens, his P.R. at 66cm. and his P.P. at 10 cm. What refractive condition and amplitude of accommodation are apparently indicated by these figures. What reasons would you have for doubting the accuracy of the indications obtained?

3. Transpose into the usual forms and make torics with a -9 D base curve the following lenses:

R. + 0.75 sph.
— 2.25 cyl. ax. 35°.

L. — 0.25 sph.
— 1.75 cyl. ax. 125°.

4. It is required to obtain a prismatic effect of 1.5 Δ base down for the right eye, how much and in what direction should each of the following lenses be decentered to obtain this effect?

R. + 2.5 sph.
— 2.0 cyl. ax. 180°.

L. + 3.75 sph.
+ 0.75 cyl. ax. 90°.

5. What do you understand by (*a*) The yellow spot? (*b*) The blind spot?

Give their situations and dimensions, and state how you could demonstate the presence of the blind spot.

6. Illustrate by two diagrams the correctness of the following rule: "As the slope of the nose increases, the slope of the sides of a W bridge decreases." Indicate clearly in a third diagram the angle formed by (*a*) the slope of the nose, and (*b*) the slope of the sides of the bridge.

7. What is a Maddox rod? For what is it used? How is the formation of the streak of light brought about?

8. Explain the action of the pin-hole disc in improving vision in ametropia. What is its utility and limitations?

9. Define the following terms: (*a*) Angle α (alpha), (*b*) Angle γ (gamma), (*c*) Listing's axis, (*d*) Optic axis, (*e*) Visual axis.

10. What is a chromatic disc? Of what is it composed? What are its uses and its disadvantages?

Tasmanian Optical Law.

This measure became law on November 19, after several years' agitation. It follows the lines of other similar legislation. All fines and fees go to the Board, and every registered optician is required to pay an annual practising fee. The Act makes it unlawful for any hawker or other travelling vendor who is not registered or licensed to peddle, barter, sell or offer for sale, exhibit samples of, accept orders or commissions for, or carry stocks of spectacles or eyeglasses. Existing businesses are recognised, but six months after the date of the Act no fresh person will be authorised to sell spectacles or to fit spectacles unless he is a certified optician.

PRACTICAL NOTES & FORMULÆ.

Hand-cleaning Paste for Motorists and Mechanics.—Soft soap, 80.5; strong solution of ammonia, 5; finest powdered pumice stone, 31; turpentine oil, enough to make a soft paste. To be filled into compressible tubes.—*Schweiz. Woch. Chem., Pharm.*, 1912, 52, 781.

Digastrin.—This is the name given to the following digestive mixture:—Magnesium citrate, 25 Gm; sodium citrate, 10 Gm.; pepsin, 5 Gm.; magnesium carbonate, 4 Gm.; calcium carbonate, 4 Gm.; sodium chloride, 4 Gm.; sugar, 10 Gm.; eleo-saccharum of peppermint, 10 Gm.; oil or orange, 1 drop.—*Pharm. Zentralh.*, 1913, 54, 37.

P.D.L.

The directors met at the College of Pharmacy on January 21st at 10.30 a.m.

Present: Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair) and Messrs. Francis, Rankin and Towl. Apologies from Messrs. Cornell, Mewkill and Peters.

Corespondence.—To Minister of Defence, Dr. Maloney and Mr. E. W. Mayhew, conveying thanks for assistance in connection with the Military Regulations.

Interstate delegates Insurance Conference, conveying arrangments made in connection with the Sydney Conference.

From Dr. Maloney and Mr. Mayhew expressing appreciation of letters of thanks.

Mr. W. H. Porter (S.A.), stating that he would be attending the Sydney Conference as the South Australian delegate.

Life Insurance Co. of Australia, forwarding cheque for £4 5s. 7d. commission on various life policies effected through P.D.L. The chairman emphasised the pecuniary benefit arising out of members insuring their lives through the Life Co., as P.D.L. received a commission of 25 per cent.

Mr. E. W. Mayhew, stating that Mr. Tilley and himself would represent Western Australia at the Sydney Conference, and that they would arrive in Melbourne on January 24th.

Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd., notifying that the company had been registered, and was now open to accept business.

I.O.A., enclosing list of twelve members who had not renewed their indemnity policies for 1914. Secretary reported having written to these, with the result that only six policies were now outstanding.

P.D.L. of N.S.W., enclosing nomination papers of two new members.

Mr. James Reid, Hobart, stating that a circular had been sent to every pharmacist in Tasmania, asking for a contribution of £1 1s. to the National Insurance Fund.

The question of substitution was brought under notice, and it was resolved that it be included in the report that the directors strongly deprecated any such practice as detrimental to the best interests of pharmacists, and calculated to bring discredit on the individual, as well as the craft generally, and that in their opinion every prescription should be dispensed as written unless the prescriber concurred in any alteration or some manifest mistake had been made in writing the prescription.

Mr. J. H. Kilgour, Corowa, N.S.W., wrote conveying to the directors his appreciation of the good work which was being done by the P.D.L.

Credit notes for fire and plate glass insurances amounting to £43 11s. 10d. were received on account of Messrs. Cochran, Pitt, Champion, Church, Denby, Martin, Wallis, Loughnan, Martell, Uren, Taylor, Mulhall, Power, Fisher, Lindsay, Eagles, De Lacy, Wade, Landmann, Ponsford, Bilton, and Peacock.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases.—A Communication was received through Dr. A. L. Kenny, drawing attention to the decision of the Auckland Pharmaceutical Society to assist in having a Bill introduced into Parliament to prevent any but medical men treating syphilis. The letter was from the Special Syphilis Committee of the Australasian Medical Congress, and it invited the cooperation of Victorian pharmacists in assisting to check the spread of this disease. Mr. Towl explained that already in Queensland it was illegal for a pharmacist to treat any case of venereal disease. It was probable that some legislation would be introduced on similar lines in Victoria. He strongly supported the action of the Auckland Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Rankin suggested that at the same time the use of the words "consulting chemist" might be dealt with. After further discussion it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Towl, seconded by Mr. Rankin, that the board support the action of the New Zealand pharmaceutical societies in urging the enactment of legislation to provide against any but qualified medical men treating cases of venereal disease, and to prohibit the use of such words as "consulting chemist." The motion was carried unanimously, and it was resolved that it be placed before the Interstate Pharmaceutical Conference on February 2nd, with a recommendation that it be considered at the conference with the B.M.A. on February 3rd.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—H. M. Martell, Portland, Victoria; F. W. Andrew, St. Kilda, Victoria; H. A. E. Poole, Sydney, N.S.W.; L. E. Hewlett, Nowra, N.S.W.

Conference with B.M.A.—The chairman reported that this conference would take place at Sydney on February 3rd at the B.M.A. buildings. Every State would be represented. He would attend as the chairman of the Central Executive on National Insurance. Secretary reported the arrangements which had been made regarding the Conference.

Tariff.—Attention was drawn to the proposed tariff increases in nearly every line handled by chemists. It was resolved to discuss this matter at the Interstate Conference.

Trade Mark "Phosferol."—A member drew attention to an objection which had been raised by Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. to the use of the trade word "Phosferol." Legal advice had been taken through the company's solicitor, and he advised that whilst the member might be within his legal rights, it would be inadvisable to fight the case. The secretary reported that he had seen the member in question, who informed him that he did not intend to contest Messrs. Ashton and Parson's claim, although he believed that he was perfectly entitled to use the word "Phosferol." Under these circumstances it was resolved that no action be taken.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted monthly financial statement showing credit balance of £52 16s. 9d. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

P.A.T.A.

Conference with Mr. Zions.

The following members of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria, Messrs. McRoberts (Duerdin and Sainsbury), Wasley, Sayle, Cheshire, Leete, Hall (Glaxo) and the Secretary, assembled on January 21st to meet Mr. Zions, secretary of the P.A.T.A. of Sydney, together with Mr. D. J. Williams, one of the original founders of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales.

A lengthy discussion on P.A.T.A. matters ensued, at which members received a great deal of information from Mr. Zions, as to how things were carried on in New South Wales. Mr. Zions pointed out the difficulties that had to be overcome in successfully forming a P.A.T.A.

Mr. Zions particularly laid stress on the fact that we should not start with too large a list; for instance he held that it would be quite possible to start with 50 or 60 or more lines, but he strongly advised that we start off with a small list of proprietary medicines—say, about 20 of the important ones. Go on with these and successfully prevent any cutting that may occur, and when this has been accomplished then add to the list.

Mr. Zions pointed out that if a very large list was started forthwith it would be possible for forty to fifty complaints to come in to the Secretary within the first week, and it would be quite impossible for him to cope with such a demand.

The committee hope to take Mr. Zions' advice and start off with not too large a list at present, and trust that the Chemists of Victoria and Members of the P.A.T.A. will not be disappointed at seeing a small list of protected lines appearing for a start.

Mr. Zions gave an instance of the South African P.A.T.A. This association started off with a twelve-page list of protected articles. Complaints of cutting came in from everywhere immediately the list had been issued. It was quite impossible for the Secretary or his Council to cope with these complaints. The result was that the P.A.T.A. soon broke up.

Mr. McRoberts thanked Mr. Zions for the information he had given on P.A.T.A. matters, and the meeting adjourned.

Revival of the Victorian P.A.T.A.

A meeting of the members of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria was held at Sargents' Cafe, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, on January 6, 1914, at 8.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Owen, Attwood, Towl, Peters, Barnard, Gulliver, Francis, Poulton, Wood (F., G. and Co.), Bristow, Murphy, White, Smith, J. H., May, Vale (2), Sutcliffe, Gabriel, Cochran, Leete, Bartleman, Hall (Glaxo), Wasley, Markham, Garrick, Barker, Cheshire, Pleasance, N., Maxwell, Shaw, Aumont, Daintree, Craven, Pickford, Merfield, Ingamels (Ashton and Parsons), Wainton (Potter and Birks), Piper (C.D.A.) and Butchers.

Apologies were received from Messrs. Buckhurst, Champion and Sayle.

Mr. Towl was voted to the chair, and briefly referred to the object of the meeting, namely, the resuscitation of the P.A.T.A. in Victoria. Union was strength, and with the sympathy of the wholesale houses, and many of the manufacturers, which was now assured, there was no reason why the Association should not enter upon a period of great usefulness to all interested in its welfare.

Mr. A. L. Peters (secretary *pro tem.*) read the notice convening the meeting, and explained that when the Metropolitan Chemists' Association was formed a few months ago, it was decided to revive the P.A.T.A. In October last the Council sent our circulars to pharmacists, asking them if they would support such an association financially and would supply P.A.T.A. articles without demur if asked for them. The replies received showed 96 to be in favour of the P.A.T.A., 20 against and nine doubtful. When the old association hibernated in 1908, there were about 90 members on the books. He estimated that they could now rely upon 180 sure members, about 30 of whom were in business in the country. A large number of manufacturers were waiting to join, and he anticipated that a membership of close on 300 was assured within a few months. So far they had only three grocers, but he felt sure others would join later on. The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Sayle, Vale, May, Leete and himself, consulted Mr. Arthur Phillips, solicitor, and on November 20, 1913, the first annual meeting since April 1908, was held. It was found it would be an expensive matter to liquidate the old association, and the solicitor advised the present procedure of calling a meeting and revising the old Articles of Association, which, in the light of experience had been found to be unworkable. The Council went to a good deal of trouble, and had drawn up amendments, which would be submitted to the meeting, and required to be adopted by a three-fourths majority of those present, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. S. J. Wilson, the previous secretary, and the following members of the old Council had forwarded their resignations:—Messrs. Doig, Pickford, Taylor, Bangs, Hendry, Pleasance, Grimwade, Fripp, Rankin, Champion, Olver, Cohn, Nicholson, Roderick, Leete, Barnard, Cheshire, and Jenkins.

The chairman said that it appeared that the amendments to the Articles must be accepted by the meeting by a three-fourths majority, and could not be amended. He asked the secretary to read the old Articles, and he would then point out where the proposed amendments came in.

This method was accordingly adopted. Most of the alterations were adopted without discussion. On Article 13, Annual subscriptions, manufacturers, from £1 1s. to £5 5s., at the discretion of the Council; retail vendors, £1 1s.; wholesale vendors, £5 5s. Provided always that in any case where the wholesale vendor is also a manufacturer, then his annual subscription shall be an amount equal to the higher subscription of the two classes.

Mr. Wood (F. G. & Co.) raised the question as to the intention of the amendment. Were wholesalers, who were manufacturers, to pay £10

10s.? After discussion, it was pointed out that this was not the intention—£5 5s. was to be the maximum subscription. On Article 14, Mr. Ingamels asked whether this meant that a call of £1 1s. could be made? Answered in the affirmative.

Article 34 was altered to read as follows:—The Council shall consist of—(a) four manufacturers, (b) four wholesale vendors of proprietary articles, of whom not less than two shall be wholesale druggists; (c) eight retail vendors of proprietary articles, of whom not less than four shall be retail chemists. The Council to have power to fill any vacancy that may occur.

After further small amendments had been agreed to, Mr. Owen moved, Mr. May seconded, the adoption of the Articles, as amended.—Carried.

Further resolutions were carried, ratifying the actions of the Council, and accepting the resignations of the former secretary and members of the old Council.

The following nominations for the new Council were received:—Manufacturers' Section—Messrs. Drake (Greatheads), Ingamels (Ashton and Parsons), Hall (Glaxo), and Longmore; Wholesalers' Section—Messrs. Wood, Fripp and McRoberts; Retailers' Section—*Chemists,* Messrs. Wasley, Sayle, Cheshire, Leete, Champion; *Grocers,* Messrs. Olver, Nicholson and Taylor. There was a vacancy on the Wholesalers' Section to be filled. So far, only three grocers had been nominated. This was because only three had so far become members. On the motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. May, the persons nominated were elected as the Council of the Association.

It was decided to hold the adjourned meeting to confirm the amendments to the Articles on Wednesday, January 28.

Mr. Towl congratulated the members on having satisfactorily set the Association on its feet again. It was time a proper effort was made to secure adequate prices. Everything else had gone up, but the price of medicines had remained stationary for 25 years. It was sound business to do the utmost possible to secure reasonable returns. He instanced what had been done in New South Wales as an object lesson which might advantageously be followed in Victoria. The wholesale houses were favourable to the movement, and he believed that the re-constitution of the P.A.T.A. was going to inaugurate a new era as far as the commercial side of pharmacy was concerned. (Applause.)

Whilst on his feet, he desired to mention the special appeal which had been made for funds to carry on the National Insurance Campaign. At the recent Interstate Conference it had been decided to ask for financial assistance in all the States with the object of raising a central fund. He trusted that there would be a ready response. The profession as a whole was vitally interested in the matter, and everyone had a personal responsibility in helping those in the city who were doing their utmost to protect the interests of the craft generally.

Mr. R. E. Wood proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Towl for presiding in such an able manner. The meeting was indebted to him for the lucidity of his explanations and the clear grasp of the business which had been placed before the meeting. The motion was carried by acclamation, and Mr. Towl, having briefly responded, the meeting terminated.

P.A.T.A.

Additions to Protected List.

Name.	Wholesale Price.	Minimum Retail Price.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral (small) ...	10'6 under doz. lots; 10/- doz.	1/-
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral (medium) ...	21/- under doz. lots; 20 - doz.	2'3
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral (large) ...	38/- under doz. lots; 37/6 doz.	3/9
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	38/- under doz. lots; 37/6 doz.	3/9
Ayer's Hair Vigor	38/- under doz lots; 37/- doz.	3/6
Ayer's Pills	8/6 under doz. lots; 8/- doz.	1/-
Bosisto's Eucalyptus Oil ...	8'6 under doz. lots; 8/- doz.; 7/6 in gross lots	11d.
Kruse's Inseeticide	5/6 under doz. lots; 5'3 doz; 5/- in gross lots	7½d.
Kruse's Fluid Magnesia ...	9/6 under doz. lots; 9 - doz 8/6 in 6 doz. lots	1/-
Hypol	18'- doz. or under; 17/3 in 3 doz lots	2/-
Trident Brand Ext. of Malt	8/6 and 15 - doz.	11d., 1/9
Trident Ext Malt—C.L. Oil	9/6 doz.	1/-
Vannate of Vicine	8/- doz.	1/-
B.A.M. Veterinary Soap ...	7/- and 11/6 doz.	9d., 1/3

Livatonia has been removed from the list.

Allenbury's, Benger's, Mellin's and Nestles' Foods.—The minimum retail prices have been increased, as from 7th February, 1914.

Cricket.

Interstate Cricket and Bowls.

The members of the New South Wales cricket and bowling teams, accompanied by several of their wives and lady relatives, arrived in Melbourne on Monday, January 19, by boat and rail, and were met on arrival by various members of the Victorian Chemists' Cricket Club.

They were driven to their hotel, and after lunch assembled at the College of Pharmacy, where over a glass of wine the President and the members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society tendered them an official welcome. There were about thirty visitors present, including several ladies. The Council of the society and the committee of the Chemists' Cricket Club were well represented. Mr. A. R. Bailey presided, and in a few words extended to the visitors a hearty welcome. Responses were made by Mr. F. J. Gray, secretary of the N.S.W. Chemists' Cricket Club, Mr. T. M. Snelson, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. F. Firth, captain of the cricket team, and Mr. L. Zions, secretary of the P.A.T.A. The proceedings were of an informal nature, and after the health of the hosts had been drunk the re-

cent additions to the College building were inspected, and the function was brought to a close.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in practice at the South Melbourne Cricket Ground, and in the evening the visitors were entertained at the M.C.C. moonlight concert.

The Cricket Match.

Play commenced punctually at 11 a.m. on the South Melbourne Cricket Ground on January 20th, and was continued on the following day. Excellent weather favoured the players, a cool south breeze on both days makings the conditions very pleasant.

Mr. C. J. Gabriel was elected captain of the home team, and Mr. F. Firth of the visitors. New South Wales won the toss, and without hesitation elected to bat first. They scored 283, of which Small contributed 111. Faced with this large total, Victoria opened with Mathias and Gabriel, just after the 4 o'clock adjournment. Mathias failed to score, and the day closed with four of the Victorian wickets down for 133.

On the second day the local team only added 65 to their overnight score, bringing their total up to 198, of which McNeel contributed 116 (the highest score of the match). New South Wales' second innings produced 186, the feature of the day being Pye's innings of 108, the last wicket partnership of Pye and McNamara, which put on 59 runs to the score, practically won the match for N.S.W., as it prevented the Victorians from getting the required number of runs to win during the time at their disposal. The local team scored 101 runs at the loss of five wickets before play ceased for the day, New South Wales thus winning the match on the first innings by 85 runs. Scores:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

First Innings.

A. Jones, b Keogh	32
H. G. Small, run out	111
L. W. Pye, c Keogh, b Chapman	8
F. Firth, c Humphrey, b Keogh	25
T. Green, c McNeel, b Keogh	19
A. Barnes, b Keogh	12
O. D. Ward, c Mathias, b Keogh	10
F. Grey, b Keogh	13
J. McNamara, b Ballantyne	18
J. Fielding, c Carter, b Ballantyne	6
F. Cunningham, not out	3
Extras	26
Total	283

Bowling.—Ballantyne, two wickets for 46 runs; Keogh, six for 83; Chapman, one for 36; Mathias, none for 52; McNeel, none for 24; Fletcher, none for 2; Hill, none for 22.

Second Innings.

H. G. Small, b Ballantyne	3
A. Barnes, c Hill, b Ballantyne	0
S. Grey, b Keogh	3
A. Jones, c Keogh, b Ballantyne	17
S. Cunninghame, b Keogh	6
J. Fielding, st Humphreys, b Ballantyne	17
L. W. Pye, b Chapman	108
F. Firth, b McNeel	2
T. Green, st Humphreys, b Ballantyne	10
J. M'Namara, not out	11
O. D. Ward, st Hnmphreys, b Ballantyne	0
Sundries	9
Total	186

Bowling.—Ballantyne, six wickets for 76 runs; Keogh, two for 46; McNeel, one for 41; Chapman, one for 2; Mathias, none for 12.

VICTORIA.

First Innings.

F. Mathias, b Green	0
T. Gabriel, b Pye	1
F. Carter, b Pye	14
J. Ballantyne, b Pye	7
A. McNeel, b Green	116
L. Keogh, c Firth, b Pye	31
A. Chapman, b Green	2
H. Hill, b Pye	1
G. Hastings, b Green	10
J. Humphreys, not out	8
J. Fletcher, retired hurt	0
Sundries	8
Total	198

Bowling.—Green, four wickets for 68 runs; Pye, five for 85; Small, none for 22; Ward, none for 6; Jones, none for 7.

Second Innings.

S. Carter b Green	13
J. Humphreys, b Green	5
A. Chapman, c Barnes, b Pye	17
F. Mathias, b Small	29
G. Hastings, b Small	4
H. Hill, not out	10
L. Keogh, not out	15
Sundries	8
Total for five wickets	101

Bowling. Pye, one wicket for 40 runs; Green, two for 35; Small, two for 19.

On January 22 a match against the M.C.C. was played on the Albert Ground.

Bowls.

The first two Interstate games were played on the South Melbourne Bowling Green on January 20 and 21. On each day the Victorians proved successful. With ideal weather and congenial surroundings, both sides greatly enjoyed the games. Mr. Champion was responsible for the arrangements, which gave general satisfaction to the players. The following are the scores:—

FIRST GAME.

VICTORIA, 60.

1.—Rankin, Church, Cox, Cossar 29
2.—Whitehouse, Le Couteur, McKean, J. Champion 31

N.S.W., 46.

1.—Williams, Ellis, Lloyd, Snelson 24
2.—Rogers, Stewart, Redmond, May 22

SECOND GAME.

VICTORIA, 63.

1.—Jordan, Rankin, Church, Cossar 25
2.—Goode, Crenwell, Dare, Champion 38

N.S.W., 36.

1.—Rogers, Stewart, Redmond, May 21
2.—Wiliams, Ellis, Lloyd, Snelson 15

LOCAL GAMES.

1.—Baird, Hirst, O'Halloran, Dare 19
1.—Barnard, Williamson, Martin, Goode 12

2.—Sayle, Bailey, Johnson, Harper 22
2.—Newburn, Wood, Williams, Towl 6

Smoke Social.

On the evening of January 21, the visitors were entertained at a smoke social at Sargent's Cafe, Elizabeth-street. Mr. S. Fripp, junr., presided

over an attendance of 150. A splendid programme was provided. Mr. Fripp, after giving the loyal toast, proposed the health of the visitors, and eulogised the splendid victory which the New South Wales team had achieved. He reviewed the most interesting features of the match, and complimented the visitors on their splendid victory. Mr. Gabriel then handed over the Challenge shield to Mr. Firth, and trusted that he would safely keep it for another twelve months. Mr. Firth responded and spoke of the fine support his team had accorded to him as captain. His men were a good lot of sportsmen, and he felt very proud of them. While on his feet he took the opportunity, on behalf of the New South Wales players, to present to Mr. Archie McNeel a case of pipes in recognition of the very fine innings of 116 he had played that day. They had seen two splendid innings, each over 100, by Mr. McNeel, and he congratulated the Victorians in having a batsman of such calibre. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Champion proposed the health of the New South Wales bowling team. They had had two very enjoyable games, and although the Victorians had managed to keep up their ends, the matches had been of an exceptionally enjoyable nature. He hoped that this would be the forerunner of many other similar contests, and that Victorian bowlers would rally together and send two, if not three, rinks to Sydney next year. He thought that if some trophy, not necessarily of any great intrinsic value, was being competed for, it would add zest and pleasure to the games. (Applause.)

Mr. Snelson, as president of the N.S.W. Chemists' Bowling Club, responded, and expressed his pleasure at the friendly contest that had taken place. They had been defeated, but next year they hoped to regain their laurels. These games fostered many friendships, and did a large amount of good.

Mr. Lloyd, secretary of the club, also acknowledged the toast. Every minute since their arrival in Melbourne had been full of enjoyment. The combination of sport with the more serious side of pharmacy had brought about very excellent results. The ladies who had accompanied the team had been having the time of their lives, and their presence had greatly contributed to the success of the visit.

Mr. W. G. Piper proposed the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and in the course of a most effective speech traced the growth of the Society. Fifty-six years ago it was started in a small way, but the Society, instead of growing older, was growing younger each year. The average age of the members of the Society was going down instead of going up. The Society was the daddy of them all. New South Wales was 19 years younger, and Queensland 8 years younger than New South Wales. Being the first in the field, the Victorian Society had been able to do a great deal of good work and to render much useful assistance to the other Societies. Some were inclined to say, What has the Society done for us? What did the Fire Brigade do? It was there ready for an emergency, and the Pharmaceutical Society had for the past 56 years been standing ready with all its machinery to meet any emergency which might arise. Let them no longer say that the Society did no good. (A Voice: Neither it does.)

Mr. Piper: Neither do you. Members of the Council were doing a large amount of valuable honorary work. They gave up on an average about 28 days a year to the interests of pharmacists. How many in the room would be prepared to sacrifice so much time for the interests of another? Let them not grumble, but give a kind word of encouragement to the members of the Council and the Secretary now and then.

Mr. Bailey, president of the Society, responded. He referred to the more recent activities of the Society with regard to projected legislation. It was the intention of the Council to fit up a commercial room at the College for the convenience of members. National Insurance was now engaging their attention, and upon their efforts in this direction to a large extent depended the future of pharmacy in Australia.

Mr. Butchers (Secretary) also spoke. He urged all past graduates of the College to assist the Council in equipping the new research laboratories recently erected, and suggested that Mr. D. McAlpine, their esteemed former lecturer in Botany, might be induced to place himself at the head of such a movement. (Applause.)

The wholesale houses of New South Wales and Victoria were proposed by Mr. C. E. Towl, president of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Towl referred to the happy relations existing between wholesalers and retailers in both States. There was no doubt these games greatly fostered this relationship. It was to the interests of retailers to be on friendly terms with the wholesalers, because it allowed of the friendly discussion of any grievances which might exist. The wholesale houses should encourage such organisations as the P.D.L. and the P.A.T.A.

Mr. Firth responded on behalf of the N.S.W. wholesale houses, and spoke of the excellent relationship now existing between all sections of the trade. This was mainly due to the P.A.T.A. and other bodies.

Mr. Wood (F., G. and Co.) returned thanks on behalf of the Victorian wholesalers. He said it had been mentioned that a trophy for the bowlers would add zest to the games. Well, he had made up his mind to get that trophy—(applause)—and he believed that when the next series of games came round they would find the trophy waiting to be presented to the victorious team.

Mr. Buckhurst proposed a vote of thanks to the president of the club (Mr. Fripp), who, by his capacity, energy and generosity, had done much to make the visit a success. The vote was carried by acclamation, and Mr. Fripp having responded, the function was brought to a close.

Other Functions.

The Victorian ladies entertained the lady visitors on January 21st, at "The Dandies," St. Kilda, where a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On the evening of January 22nd an electric light bowling tournament was played at the Sandringham bowling green. Mrs. T. A. Sayle was hostess, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Most of the visitors returned to Sydney by boat and rail on Saturday, January 24th.

Chemists' Cricket Club.

The annual Wholesale v. Retail match was played at the Richmond Cricket Ground on January 7th, and, as the scores indicate, proved, on this occasion, rather an easy victory for the Retail. The bowling of Stahle, Hill and Fletcher is worthy of special note, the former, with seven for 17, giving a splendid performance. Williamson, in capturing three wickets for the Wholesale in a very few minutes, made a disastrous opening for the Retails. This, however, was altered by the partnership of Fletcher and Hill. Appended are the scores:—

RETAIL.—1st Innings.

Hill, b Hastings	49
Crimmins, b Williamson	0
Berkley, c Hastings, b Williamson	0
T. De Gruchy, b Williamson	0
Fletcher, b Clarke	27
W. De Gruchy, b McKeown	13
Chapman, c Duff, b Williamson	37
Gabriel, b Williamson	6
Stahle, not out	9
Davies, c Hastings, b Clarke	10
Holloway, b Little	6
Sundries	18
	175

Keogh, none for 36; Williamson, five for 43; Hastings, one for 43; Clarke, two for 23; McKeown, one for 6; Little one for 1.

WHOLESALE.—First Innings.

Carter, b Stahle	1
Hassett, st Berkley, b Fletcher	6
Duff, b Stahle	2
Fisher, c Berkley, b Stahle	10
Hastings, b Stahle	5
McKeown, b Stahle	13
Keogh, c T. De Gruchy, b Fletcher	6
Clarke, b Fletcher	1
Little, b Stahle	0
Anderson, not out	9
Williamson, b Stahle	0
	53

Fletcher, three for 36; Stahle, seven for 17.

Second Innings.

Hastings, c Davies, b Hill	23
Anderson, c Stahle, b Hill	4
McKeon, not out	10
Fisher, c Fletcher, b Hill	0
Little, lbw, b Davies	0
Hassett, lbw, b Hill	5
Carter, b Hill	12
Duff, not out	5
Sundries	3
Six wickets for	62

Davies, one for 30; Hill, five for 24; Holloway, none for 6.

Luncheon was served in the pavilion at 1 p.m., and, in addition to the players, there were also present Messrs. Wood, (F., G. and Co.), S. Fripp (R., T. and Co.), McRobert (D. and S.), and Piper (C.D.A.).

Personal.

MR. J. CORKEN has gone to Mr. A. Stevens, Canterbury.

MR. EDWARD PLUMMER is relieving Mr. H. J. O'Halloran, North Fitzroy, for a month.

MR. ARTHUR MADGE is relieving Mr. W. D. Williams, Glenferrie, for three weeks.

MR. R. SOUTHEE, a recent arrival from Western Australia, has gone to Mr. T. R. Jones, Bendigo.

MR. F. H. WILSON has accepted an engagement with Mr. A. R. Bailey, Glenferrie-road, Malvern.

MR. T. MCSWINEY has been relieving Mr. C. Hembrow, Beechworth, for three weeks.

MR. A. W. MADGE went to Berwick during the month to relieve Mr. E. W. Poynter.

MR. R. G. FRANCIS is relieving Mr. A. E. Wilmot, Corowa.

MR. JAMES SMART is relieving Messrs. Wm. Vale and Son, Richmond.

MR. H. W. DE GRUCHY is relieving Mr. M. A. Walter, Numurkah, for a few days.

MR. A. EDWARDS, lately of St. Kilda, is relieving Mr. J. F. Ogle, Maryborough.

MR. B. L. STANTON is relieving Mr. R. Nicholls, of Rushworth, who is seriously ill.

MR. A. KENNY, lately with J. Rasmussen, Flinders-street, Melbourne, has joined Messrs. Francis Longmore and Co.'s staff.

MR. V. G. MORIESON, lately for some years with T. E. Wade, Auburn, was relieving Mr. Arthur Vale, Kensington, during the month.

MR. J. H. SYMONDS, son of H. Symonds, Bright, has accepted an appointment with Messrs. Bain and Co., St. Kilda.

MR. V. G. MORIESON, who has been relieving Mr. B. P. Dartnell, of Clarendon-street, South Melbourne, has gone to Mr. S. Eva, Williamstown.

MR. W. G. ROSS, who has been with Mr. T. R. Jones, Bendigo, has gone to C. Wallis and Co., Toorak.

MR. F. W. WATTS, a recent arrival from Tasmania, has taken a permanent position with G. W. Sobee, Mildura.

MR. J. E. CRIMMINS has finished his apprenticeship with Mr. F. G. A. Barnard, Kew, and has joined the staff of Messrs. Witt and Co.

MR. LEON STAHLE, who was apprenticed to Mr. V. S. Lalor, is doing relieving work for Messrs. Murton and Battarbee, Moonee Ponds.

MR. E. POTTER has been relieving Mr. H. E. Elphick at Castlemaine, and is now acting as locum for Mr. C. E. Wade, Bairnsdale.

MR. A. L. CRAVEN has been relieving Mr. G. M. J. Cole, Sea Lake, and is now acting as locum for J. M. Molloy, Leongatha.

MR. M. A. WALTER, having purchased Mr. R. E. Charles' business at Numurkah, has closed his branch business at Lang Lang.

MR. G. C. HUDSON, a recent arrival from Natal, is assisting Mr. C. T. Loughnan, Clifton Hill.

MR. A. F. CUNNINGHAM has been relieving Messrs. Abbott and Spencer, Sale, for a fortnight. He has gone on to Corowa to relieve Mr. J. H. Kilgour.

MR. D. J. B. TAIT, late of Mornington, has been relieving Mr. Alex. Bell, Inglewood, for a fortnight, and is now relieving Mr. W. E. Thomson, Donald.

COUNTRY CHEMISTS IN TOWN. — Messrs. R. Nicholls (Rushworth), D. Evans (Cohuna), W. T. Browne (Dimboola), E. Bisset (Warragul).

MR. T. MCSWEENY is relieving Mr. H. E. S. Bird, Shepparton, for three weeks, and has under-

taken to relieve Mr. Landmann, Auburn, on 20th January.

Mr. C. E. Keays, Newmarket, who has been suffering from a nervous breakdown, supervening on vaccination, left on December 30 for a visit to England, with a view to recuperating his health.

Mr. W. T. Browne, Dimboola, accompanied by his wife, left Melbourne on January 7 on a trip to Western Australia. Mr. Cyril Tonkin is acting as locum tenens.

Mr. A. J. Gillies, representing Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd., is visiting pharmacists in the metropolitan area in the interests of the company.

Colonel Wyley, J.P., of Wyley's Limited, manufacturing chemists, of Coventry, England, has been nominated High Sheriff of Warwickshire.

Mr. R. P. Francis, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, left England for Australia by the "Otranto" on January 8, and is expected to arrive in Melbourne about February 9th.

Mr. G. E. Gulliver, senior partner of Messrs. Bowen and Co., Melbourne, left by the 'Orvieto' on January 21st, on a six months visit to England. He was accompanied by his wife and family. A large number of friends assembled on the pier to wish him *bon voyage*.

Country Apprentices.—The following apprentices from the country have taken half-time positions while they are attending this year's lectures:—Mr. S. Stredwick, with G. R. Nicholas, St. Kilda; Mr. W. E. Thomas, with P. M. Hendry, Brighton; Mr. J. Blennerhassett, with G. T. Le Couteur, Glenferrie; Mr. L. Harris, with O. C. Smith, Carlton.

Mr. G. C. Hudson, pharmacist, of Natal and the Transvaal, arrived in Melbourne, by the "Persic," on December 31. He is registered in both of the above colonies, and for ten years carried on business as a pharmacist in Bellevue, Johannesburg. Having disposed of his pharmacy, he decided to come to Australia, and will probably settle in Victoria.

B.M.A. Secretaryship.—At the special meeting of the Council of the B.M.A. held during the month, to finally deal with applications for secretary of the Victorian Branch, Mr. C. Stanton Crouch was appointed. Mr. Crouch is a member of the teaching staff at Wesley College, and Secretary of the University Graduates' Association. He will, in future, devote his whole time to the duties of his new office.

Mr. J. Nelson Jones, who died at Ararat on January 9 in his 89th year, was the proprietor of the first chemist's shop opened in Bendigo. The business was situated in Market Square. Mr. Jones' health broke down, and he gave up pharmacy to enter a brewing business, which he conducted for some time. In his latter years he devoted a large amount of time to the study of astronomy and astral phenomena. The second pharmacist to go to Bendigo is said to have been a Mr. Garsed, who was in business in Howard Place, two doors from Mr. A. E. Sayers' present pharmacy, where the business was transferred some years later.

Mr. James Smart, assistant with Mr. D. Shaw, Collingwood, was married on January 10th to Mrs. Cullen, formerly Miss Aumont. Mr. Smart is himself a registered pharmacist; Mrs. Smart is the daughter of a chemist, the sister of a chemist, and now becomes the wife of a chemist.

Mr. F. L. Fryer, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. T. E. Johns, South Yarra, and who qualified in September, 1911, died after a very short illness on January 19th, aged 24 years. He was in charge of Messrs. Forster and Co.'s pharmacy, Brunswick, and took ill on the evening of January 17th from an affection of the kidneys. He died two days later. On January 16th he called at the College of Pharmacy, and promised to become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Dr. T. S. Hutchings, of Euroa, was accidentally killed on January 20th whilst travelling on the Sydney express. When the train was near Goulburn he fell from the car, and his body was found dreadfully mangled shortly afterwards. Dr. Hutchings was a qualified pharmacist. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Chas. Ekins, at Stawell, attended the lectures in 1899, and passed the Intermediate Examination in December of that year. He went up for the Final in March, 1901, and was registered in May, 1901. He was awarded the Society's Gold Medal (honor exam.) in 1899, and lectured for a term to veterinary students in Materia Medica and Pharmacy at the College of Pharmacy. He was greatly esteemed, and his untimely death at so early an age is very sad.

Trade Notes.

Mr. T. H. Ready is opening a new pharmacy in Victoria-street, Abbotsford, near the railway bridge.

Greatoids.—The proprietors have introduced a smaller line of these well-known pills, and have fixed the retail price at 1s.

Messrs. W. Wood and Co. Pty. Ltd., Howey-place, Melbourne, have just landed a complete stock of trial cases, books on optics, and many other lines of interest to chemist-opticians.

Richmond and Co. (Herbert H. Richmond and John Llewellyn), chemists, 212 Williams-road, Toorak, have dissolved partnership, by mutual consent, as from December 6. Mr. Charles T. S. Skewes is now the sole proprietor of the business.

Mr. A. W. Dawson, representative of Messrs. Frederick Stearns and Co. in Australia, is about to visit Detroit. Mr. Dawson has made many friends in Australia, who all join in wishing him an enjoyable trip and an early return to the Commonwealth.

Messrs. Kemp, Campbell and Co., Sydney, report that the Standard Tablet Co. have forwarded a very fine range of new samples of all their packed tablets, pills, etc., and their new series of toilet lines. These will shortly be in the hands of the firm's travellers throughout the Commonwealth.

PHARMACY AS A PROFESSION.—The Darlington "Northern Echo," of December 26, published an article, in the course of which it suggested that when it was such a difficult matter to know "what to do with our boys," parents might do worse than give serious regard to the profession of pharmacy, which, since the coming into force of the National Insurance Act, has considerably increased in status.

MESSRS. MELLIN AND CO. have issued a revised and enlarged edition of the "Progress Book," which has been prepared to serve as a register of the physical and mental progress of a child. The work, which is published by the Leadenhall Press, at 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s., according to form of binding, is a novel and useful publication, and is likely to be of considerable service to those who wish to accurately note the progress of the young child.

SUBURBAN DELIVERIES.—Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. intimate that recent wages board decisions require sorters, packers, etc., to finish their duties at an earlier hour than formerly, and they desire to impress upon their customers the necessity of ordering their requirements at as early an hour as possible if expecting delivery the same day. This especially applies to Saturday, on which the earlier closing hour long since adopted by the softgoods houses promises to become universal.

PREPARATION OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—According to a bulletin of the Woburn Experimental Fruit Farm, lime water instead of milk of lime for mixing with copper sulphate is recommended for the preparation of Bordeaux mixture, twelve times more efficiency over the ordinary mixture being thus obtained. Lime water not only prevents the copper sulphate from injuring foliage, but interferes less with its fungicidal properties than does milk of lime, and for this reason the copper salt may be much reduced. The improved formula is thus:—Copper sulphate, 1¼ lbs.; lime water, 17 gallons; soft water, q.s. to 100 gallons.

WHOLESALERS' EARLIER CLOSING HOURS.—Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, Felton, Grimwade and Co., and Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., have issued a jointly-signed notification that, owing to the operation of the Packers' and Sorters' Wages Board, they have found it necessary to re-arrange their business hours, and that from January 17 their doors will be closed between 1 and 2 p.m. for luncheon, and at 5 p.m. for the day. On Saturdays the warehouses will close at 12 noon. Telephonic communication will be cut off punctually at the hours stated. In view of these arrangements, the three firms solicit orders in good time, to avoid possible disappointment.

DISPENSARIES AND PATENT ARTICLES.—Eau de Cologne, as an ingredient of a doctor's hair-wash prescription, was objected to recently by the Footscray U.F.S. Dispensary. The dispenser said he would only make up the prescription on condition that the eau de Cologne was paid for as a patent article. The dispensary committee has since notified members that perfumes are not supplied free, and if any prescription contains perfume, it must be purchased and brought to the dispensary, when the prescription will be made up. Another case in dispute was where a member complained that he had to pay more for pills at the dispensary than he paid for them elsewhere. The committee pointed out that cheap grocers sometimes sold these articles at less than wholesale rates. The dispensary charged the wholesale rate, and added one penny for carriage.

PARMINT.—In October last attention was drawn to the label on an imported preparation named "Parmint," bearing a statement to the effect that the preparation contained "10 per cent. of alcohol by volume in the form of methylated spirits." As the use of methylated spirits in medicines for internal consumption is prohibited in Australia, pharmacists were advised to exercise caution in handling this preparation, pending further information as to its composition. Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. communicated with the manufacturers through their London agents, and have received a reply to the effect that "Parmint" does not contain any methylated spirit in any shape or form, and that only pure Spirits of Wine are used in its manufacture. The firm further states that the misapprehension arose through a printer's error on the label and carton, which has since been corrected. Steps are being taken by the manufacturers (The International Health Laboratories, Kingsway, London) to place the matter before the Customs authorities.

ABOUT THE LIMIT.—A chemist's shop has generally been known as the handy standby for all sorts of minor conveniences. Use of directories and telephones, depot for persons injured in the street, repository for parcels, general information bureau are but a few of the free services maintained by pharmacists for the convenience of the public. But the latest addition to the "free list" seems about the limit. A few days ago a well-known pharmacist in one of the southern suburbs, having religiously closed his pharmacy at 8 p.m., and being engrossed in reading a harmless and diverting novel, heard a violent ring at the night bell, just as the hall clock struck nine. Fearing that some very urgent case had arisen, he hurried to the door, where a well-dressed lady accosted him, and blandly asked if he could kindly oblige her by exchanging a penny duty stamp for a penny postage stamp! Words failed him for the moment, but he had sufficient presence of mind to gasp that times were so bad that he did not keep any duty stamps now. We think this is about the limit, but if any of our readers have "something better," we shall be glad to give it all the prominence it deserves.

A WARNING.—A plausible, well-dressed woman has, during the past few months, successfully duped two or three chemists in the northern suburbs of Melbourne, and it is possible that she may be trying the same thing in other localities. Her *modus operandi* is to visit a respectable pharmacy, and give an order for goods, for which she pays cash. She repeats the process once or twice, and on the third visit, after giving her order, expresses regret that she has left her purse at home, and asks if the goods might be entered. Not wishing to lose what looks like a good

account, the chemist, in each instance, complied. Further orders come along, until the account has run up to £7 or £8. Repeated requests for payment are made, and the next thing is the disappearance of the lady from the address given. The last heard of her was that she was at Fairfield, but she has since left her address there, and her present whereabouts are unknown. She is a woman of medium height, dark, about 45 years of age, talks a bit about New Zealand, and is always well dressed. We shall be pleased to hear if any other pharmacists have had similar experiences.

NEW LINES.—Our Sydney commercial representative informs us that Messrs. Kemp, Campbell and Co. Ltd., 22 Young-street, Sydney, are now bringing under the notice of Australian pharmacists their winter packed lines, such as Gibson's medicated pastilles, in 2oz. tins, excellently got up, with chemist's own name and address. From Wright, Layman and Umney they have received supplies of their famous Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Extract of Malt and Malt and Oil, in amber airtight jars. Also Violet and Lily Foams, which are largely used in England during the winter season for tender skins. These goods are packed in well-designed cartons, with chemist's name and address. They are well worth consideration from pharmacists who desire exclusive lines for their own towns. A postcard to Messrs. Kemp, Campbell and Co. will bring by return post full particulars of the goods referred to.

MERCK'S REAGENTS, which are guaranteed to conform to the stringent standards given in "Chemical Reagents: Their Purity and Tests," have been hitherto supplied with Latin labels only, but in deference to the wishes of numerous laboratories they will be sent out hereafter with English labels to English speaking countries. As will be seen from the specimen hereunder, a footnote on each label mentions the impurities from which the reagent has been found to be free when tested according to the standards established by the above-mentioned authority. Mr. Merck writes that he feels confident that the busy analyst will fully appreciate these innovations, which have been introduced to facilitate his work.

Specimen of Label:—

Merck's Reagent
Ammonium Molybdate
Made in Germany.
E. Merck. Darmstadt.
This Reagent has been tested according to "Chemical Reagents: Their Purity and Tests," (D. Van Nostrand Co., Publishers, New York) and found free from—
Phosphates
Heavy Metals
Sulphates
Chlorides

AUSTRALASIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, 1914.—An interesting display of medicinal preparations and surgical requisites is on view in connection with the Australasian Medical Congress at Auckland. An exhibit attracting particular attention is that of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Among the most recent results of this firm's experimental work is "Epinine," which possesses the therapeutic effect of the supra-renal gland active principle. "Epinine" is prepared synthetically, and not only exercises a more sustained effect than the natural active principle, but retains its activity longer. There are, further, "Ernutin," a clear palatable fluid, containing the active principle of ergot of rye; and "Vaporole" "Infundin," an extract of the infundibular substance of the pituitary gland. The respective actions of these three products on living organisms are indicated by kymographic tracings. Medical equipments expressing the last word in compactness are on view illustrative of the great variety of these indispensable "Tabloid" cases issued by the firm, from the smallest pocket case to the comprehensive travelling dispensary. The "Soloid" Bacteriological Case, Blood Test Case, Water Analysis Case and others have been specially designed for their respective purposes. An important and interesting feature of the exhibit is the series of "Wellcome" Sera, Vaccines and Tuberculins, and the "Tabloid" animal substance products. "Wellcome" Brand Chemicals and Galenicals and "Keplar" Malt Extract preparations are also represented. Originated and introduced by this firm, the "Tabloid" Adjustable Head Dressing will recommend itself to all interested, as will "Tabloid" Bismuth Gauze, non-toxic and inodorous. A series of beautiful photographs illustrates the cultivation of medicinal plants on the "Wellcome" Materia Medica Farm, Dartford, England.

... A ...

WHOLESOME

DRINK—

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

Attention is drawn to several Notices respecting the College Course. New Syllabus, Extra Classes, Supplementary Examination, etc., which appears on page 13 of the advertisements.

The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ¼.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Depot: 30-34 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

LACTOBACILLINE

The Baciliary Treatment of Bacterial and Fermentative Affections of the Alimentary Canal, by the aid of Lactic Germ Cultures.

"BACILLUS *VERSUS* BACILLUS."

LACTOBACILLINE, in fact, pits the vigorous lactic ferment against the less resistant organisms of decomposition, with the result that the latter are immediately destroyed, and this without the slightest possibility of injury to the tissues.

The diseases in which intestinal sepsis plays a principal part may be divided into five groups:

I.—Intestinal irritation due to the presence of abnormal micro-organisms in the canal, e.g., **enteritis, seasonal diarrhoeas, appendicitis, infantile diarrhoea, &c.**

II.—Intoxications due to retention and decomposition of the faeces, as in **intestinal obstruction, gastro-intestinal atony, chronic dyspepsia, faecal stasis (I), colitis, arterio-sclerosis, &c.**

III.—Specific diseases such as **typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, &c.**

IV.—Cutaneous affections due to imperfect eliminations or the products of intestinal decomposition; **furunculosis, eczema, urticaria, &c.**

V. Intestinal catarrh, which, in the duodenum, hinders the discharge of bile, causing hepatic congestion, jaundice and colic, and by bringing about an accumulation of bile in the gall-bladder favours the formation of calculi.

LACTOBACILLINE is also very useful in **facilitating digestion** and **preventing irregular fermentation** in the tuberculous, in convalescents and others subjected to hyperalimentation.

LACTOBACILLINE is taken in divided doses, and is absolutely innocuous. It is put up in three different forms.

1° TABLETS.—These compressed tablets are swallowed like pills. Average dose: 3 to 9 daily; i.e., 1 to 3 after each of the three daily meals.

2° POWDER.—Average dose: ½ to 1 tube, daily in three doses, i.e., ⅓ to ⅛ of a tube to be taken after each meal in a cup of milk or boiled, well-sweetened water. By following the directions contained in our pamphlet the powder may be used to prepare soured milk.

LACTOBACILLINE preparations are the only ones authorised by Professor Metchnikoff. Unless containers bear the words **"Le Ferment Lactobacilline, seul fournisseur du Professor Metchnikoff"** they are not genuine.

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Attempts are being made by the specious use of his name to foist on the public a veritable olla podrida of products which have nothing in common with the carefully selected strains issued under Professor Metchnikoff's scientific supervision, and he wishes it to be generally known that he resents his name being made use of in connection with products which do not offer any assurance of genuineness and therapeutical activity.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND AUDITORS.

WHEREAS the offices of the persons elected Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and Auditors on 22nd March, 1911, have become vacant by efluxion of time; and whereas, under the provisions of the said Articles of Association, the Returning Officer shall, in the month of March, in the year 1914, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, to serve as Members of the Council of the said Society, and two Auditors.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 17th day of March, 1914, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the said Society, to serve as Members of the Council, and two Auditors; and if the number nominated is greater than the number required to fill the vacancies created as aforesaid, a poll will be taken on the 17th day of March, 1914.

Nomination papers must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, before Four o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th day of February, 1914.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.
Dated the 20th day of January, 1914.

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

THE MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

Whereas two vacancies on the Board will be created at the beginning of the month of February, 1914, caused by the retirement through efluxion of time of William Henry Fleay and Charles Edward Towl, notice is hereby given that I will, on the 9th day of February, 1914, proceed to the ELECTION of TWO fit and proper persons to serve as MEMBERS on such Board. Candidates for election must be nominated before the 28th day of January, 1914, and if there be more than two persons nominated a poll will be taken on the 9th day of February, 1914. Such nominations will be received at the offices of the Pharmacy Board, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. on the 27th day of January, 1914.

Dated the 19th day of December, 1913.
SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.

NOTICES.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE 57th ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, 25th March, 1914, at 8.30 o'clock p.m.

Business.—1. Election of Four Members of the Council, and Two Auditors. 2. To receive the Annual Report and Financial Statements. 3. To consider the question of founding a Research Scholarship in Pharmacy. 4. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

College of Pharmacy.

TUTORIAL CLASSES FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

A special class for the study of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany, for students who have completed the prescribed course of lectures, will be held at the College of Pharmacy, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, commencing on Tuesday, February 3rd, 1914, and continuing until Thursday, May 29th, 1914.

Lecturer: Mr. B. L. Stanton.

Fee: £4 4s., payable in advance. Students desirous of attending are requested to notify the secretary on or before January 27th, 1914.

PHARMACY CLASS.

FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

Lecturer: Mr. T. E. Turner, Ph.C.

The class for the June Final Examination will commence on Tuesday, February 3, 1914, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m., and will continue on Tuesdays and Thursdays, until the last week in May. Fee, £3/13/6.

1914 COLLEGE COURSE.

THE COLLEGE LECTURES commence on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2. Students desirous of attending the classes must give written notice to the Secretary on or before January 26. Fees for complete course, £16/16/-, if paid in one instalment at time of entry, or £6 per term, if paid in three instalments at the beginning of each College term.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

A SPECIAL Supplementary Intermediate Examination will be held at the College of Pharmacy, on March 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1914.

Only candidates who have previously presented themselves for examination and have failed will be entitled to enter.

Examination Fee.—All Subjects, £3 3s.; Single subject, £2 2s.

NEW COLLEGE SYLLABUS.

The new edition of the College of Pharmacy Syllabus, for the years 1914-1915, is now ready. Copies are obtainable on application at the office.

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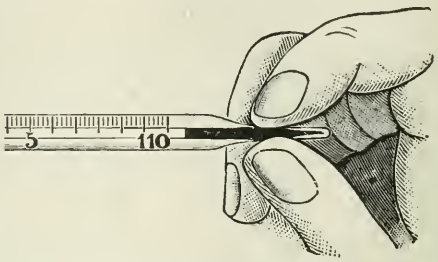

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and 2nd MARCH, 1914.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

Latin.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Chapters 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

English.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English. The Text-book for March and June, 1914, will be:—A School Treasury of English Literature (Murdoch), Section IV. The portions to be memorised are:—Blow, blow, thou winter wind (Shakespeare); L'Allegro (Milton); Sonnet on his blindness (Milton); Ode to a Nightingale (Keats); Australian Federation (Gay).

Arithmetic.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

Algebra.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

Text Books.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

Latin.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

English.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

Arithmetic—Any good school treatise.

Algebra.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

Geometry.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

Examination Questions.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

Pass Standard.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

Any candidate failing to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects shall be entitled to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, provided he obtains not less than 25 per cent of the maximum marks of 100, in either or both of the subjects.

English Text Book, September, 1914.

The English Text Book for the Preliminary Examinations for September and December, 1914, and March and June, 1915, will be "Selected English," by Ray Phillips

To be memorized:

Shelley—*Ode to the West Wind.*
Arnold—*The Church of Brou. Part III.*
Byron—*Childe Harold. Canto III, xxi to xxviii.*
Keats—*Ode to a Grecian Urn.*
Wordsworth—*O Nightingale.*
Wordsworth—*To a Skylark.*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Materia Medica, Botany, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th JUNE, 1914. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date. A Supplementary Examination will be held in March, 1914. (See special notice.)

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th March, 1914, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

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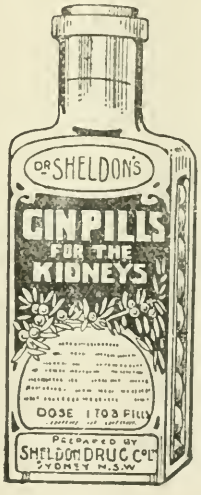

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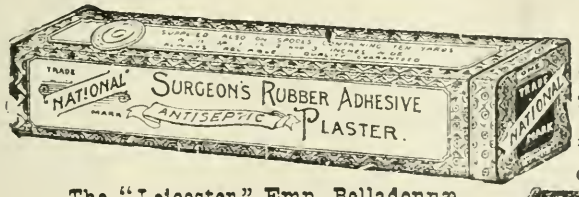

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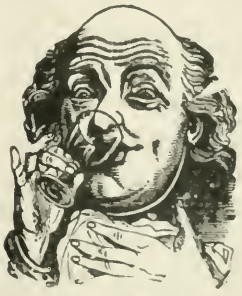

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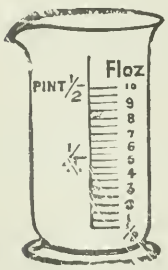

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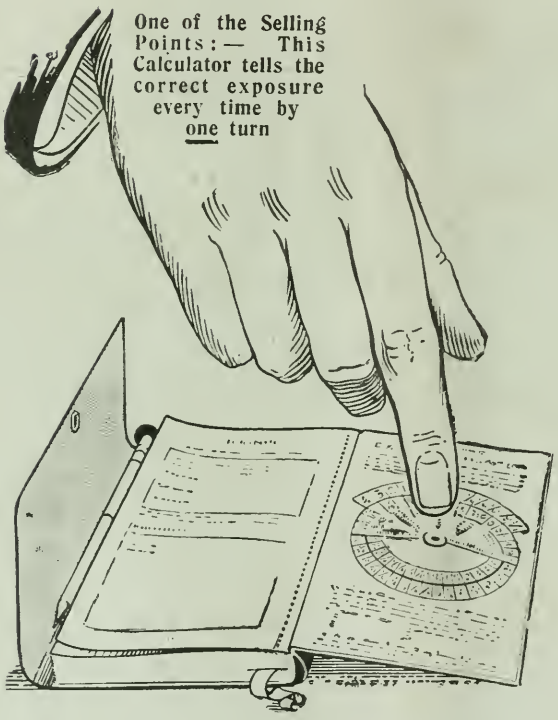

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